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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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COLLECTION OF KERNELS

GIVING THE GIST OF VARIETY OF HAPPENINGS.

Suspicious Circumstances Against Los Angeles "Times"—Capital's "Bravery" in Portugal—Unenviable Record of Socialist Party Leaders—Unions Casting Off S. P. "Friends."

The Socialist Labor Party tickets in the pending campaign, and published elsewhere in this issue, show the Party to have its ticket up in fifteen States—from New York to the State of Washington on the Pacific. He who has the need of information need not in these States face the disagreeable alternative of disfranchising himself, or picking out the "least rotten apple" in the political barrel of rotten apples represented by all the other parties.

SITUATION WANTED: Experienced King (young), wants position as king, prince or duke with some fifth class power. Owing to leakout in Portugal I haven't a permanent address, but Powers desiring my services or references may obtain address from the newspapers which will announce it daily.—H. B. Simpson, Hamilton, Can.

Experience teaches that dynamite explosions are fishy things, frequently resorted to by the usurping powers to draw attention away from their own misdeeds. It was so recently in Portugal where court circles, guilty of embezzlement, felt at the end of their tether. The least that the reports of the blowing up of the non-Union Los Angeles "Times" justify one to say is that it is passing suspicious that, as reported, immediately after the explosion, "pressmen walked into another building down the street where there were two modern presses concealed from observation by drawn blinds, threw back the canvas covering and started the presses." The further report is to the effect that "when the stereotypers stepped into the extra stereotyping plant they found metal in the pots WITH A FIRE BURNING"—all that immediately after the explosion. Many a man has been hanged on circumstantial evidence less conclusive than these bits of testimony against the Los Angeles "Times" integrity.

When war broke out some twelve years ago between Turkey and Greece, and the Turks were mopping the earth with the soldiers of King George, flamboyant reports were common from the seat of war praising of the "heroism" of the Greek Crown Prince. Presently the truth came out that the youngster was and behaved like a poltroon, his main thought being to keep well in the rear, and his railroad wagon well supplied with dainties. Now comes the Liberator reporter of the London "Chronicle" singing the praises of the runaway King Manuel's "bravery and absolute fearlessness." The critical mind needs cultivation, or the press will be laudation to its readers.

If British Landlordism is "fly" it will print John Redmond's speech, delivered at Carnegie Hall on the 2nd of this month, as a proof of the oft-repeated British Landlord claim that "the Irish do not know when they are well off." Mr. Redmond said of the Ireland of to-day: "The land is dotted with happy homes." This statement paralleled with the figures of the steady stream of Irish immigration should serve British Landlordism's purpose to a t.

Official returns of the late gubernatorial election in Maine credit the Socialist party with only 1,566 votes. In 1904, the S. P. had in Maine 2,103; two years ago the S. P. Maine, responsive to the contempt that its vote catching and corrupt methods generally had generally earned for it, dropped to 1,758 votes. And this year the law of the dropping was maintained, as the official figures show. This will not prevent some S. P. correspondent to some unsophisticated European paper to write that "the S. P. vote of Maine rose to 15,000"; and when the fraud is nailed the answer will be: "Oh, that was a typographical error; the last zero crept in by mistake."

Not the least significant of the items that are coming in from Portugal is the information that the first building to unfurl the flag of the new republic was the Bank of Portugal. Capital, said to be timid, is, as the British witty econo-

mist Dunning put it, a regular daredevil when there is a prospect of big dividends. On such occasions there is no crime or act of daring that the capitalist will not commit, even at the risk of hanging.

The Chicago "Provoker," a Socialist party paper, is piling on the evidence against the leadership of the S. P., from National Secretary Barnes and A. M. Simons, ex-Editor, down, for corruption, etc. And the paper is beginning to arrive at and express strong conclusions. For instance, in its issue of last August 11, writing upon Simons's being fired from the Chicago "Daily Socialist," the paper declares that "all forms of misrepresentation have been practiced and illegal acts performed; FALSEHOOD AND ILLEGALITY, which, if exposed in capitalistic business, would have opened a way to the STATE PENITENTIARY" (the underlinings are in the original).

And such worthies dare urge the workers to vote "for the S. P. and the emancipation of Labor!"

And these are the worthies who have set their faces against Socialist unity in the land.

"We are pirates and when a man comes to us with \$1,000 or \$5,000 it is up to us to let the money get away." In this terse sentence William W. Tracy, banker, broker and capitalist "captain of industry" summarized the situation in a private conversation with his associate Robert D. Covington, who, being overhauled by the courts on October 5, started peaching on his pal.

The Chicago despatch which announces that "at the recent election of officers in the Chicago Federation of Labor all S. P.-ites who ran for office and who previously had held membership on committees were ignominiously snowed under," and which adds that "not even the most diluted S. P.-ite was allowed to slip through"—that despatch but confirms the statement and proves the keeness of the S. P. leader A. M. Simons when he made the statement that "the Socialist party has become a hissing and a byword with the actual American wage-earner."

The New Orleans correspondence to the effect that unorganized railroad clerks, fetched into the city from St. Louis and Chicago to break the strike of the clerks on the New Orleans and North Eastern, and the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroads running into Shreveport, refused to take the jobs when they found that a strike was on, but that the "good Union men organized in the A. F. of L. handling freight, switching cars, etc., remained at work and received orders from scab clerks," is but one more manifestation of the demagogic influence that A. F. of Hellam exercises upon the class consciousness of "organized" labor. Free from the Civic Federationized A. F. of L. incubus, the unorganized clerks refused to scab upon their fellow proletarians.

A leaflet, issued by J. N. Morrison of the Socialist party of Arizona denounces another S. P.-man, one Joe Cannon of that state, a man whom the Socialist party of Arizona "twice honored with the nomination for delegate to Congress." He is denounced as a Judas who "sells his brothers for gold," and is otherwise belabored. Obviously things in the Arizona S. P. are as sweet scented as in many another S. P. halliwick.

One hundred and fifty workmen's lives sacrificed, and probably many more, is the shocking report coming from the Palau mines of Mexico, and standing out as a horrible illustration of how capitalism ruthlessly slaughters its wealth producers. It is not an uncommon thing for the system's defenders to seek to justify the expropriation of the working class because of the alleged risks which capital runs. Seeing that no such catastrophe ever happens to a group of capitalists as here in these mines has happened to labor, with how much greater force cannot the claims of labor to superior risk be urged?

Now that the summer is over and the winter nights are coming, devote a little time to helping some fellow-worker to a knowledge of Socialism. The Daily People and Weekly People will ably second your efforts.

If you cannot do anything else send us ten cents in stamps and the names and addresses of five intelligent workmen, and we will send them sample copies of the Weekly People.

THE ROOSEVELT STORM

A little over two years ago, commenting upon the manner in which the Republican national convention was run, how Taft was dictated from Washington and even the platform to be adopted was huckstered on the streets of Chicago in advance even of the appointment of the Committee on Resolutions, all cut and dried and every step at the behest of Roosevelt, the Daily People of July 19, 1908, (Weekly, 27th), had an editorial entitled "Across Lots to Mexico" in which this passage occurred:

"This is traveling across lots to Mexico."

"Mexican is the style of the President dictating his successor. The first nominee for the presidency, dictated from the White House, is the Republican nominee for President in the year 1908."

"Mexican is the style of not caring even for appearances. Diaz orders—the rest obey."

"We are traveling fast."

A little over twice twelve months has passed, and, now, Republicans by the scores are trooping into the Democratic party for fear of "Roosevelt in 1912," and the New York "Sun," which only twice twelve months ago gloried over the fruits of that Mexicanized convention, now, on the first of this month, whines in its leading editorial, the following whine:

"If Mr. Roosevelt wins in 1910 and later in 1912, who shall say that it will not be within his power to play in this country the role of Porfirio Diaz?"

Little does the Socialist care for the tribulations that assail Capital. That its sowing of the wind should bestow a harvest of whirlwind upon itself is of no real interest to the masses. What the Roosevelt storm does for the Socialist is to lighten with its lightning flashes the path that the Socialist is imper-

tively bid to tread.

That path is—UNITY OF SOCIALIST FORCES.

What prevents the Unity?

The Unity is prevented by an ignominious leadership in the Socialist party, which leadership finds its account in keeping the Socialist element of their rank and file divorced from the Socialist Labor Party element. The Chicago S. P. paper, "The Provoker," is exposing documentarily the rank and ramified corruption of the S. P. leaders in that city. The S. P. State Committee of Missouri has at last felt compelled to declare the utter corruption of the S. P. organization of St. Louis. In this city the Daily People, which first exposed S. P. felonies in those places, has again and again exposed the corruption and betrayal of Labor by the S. P. organs, the "Volkszeitung" and the Philadelphia "Tageblatt." The fraud rampant, practised by the controlling elements in the S. P. could not be practised but for the circumstance that not a few are the honest Socialist elements in that party who still fatuously believe they can purify their concern, and thus remain loyal to it thereby enabling its leadership to masquerade as Socialists.

Upon the eyes of this honest element the Roosevelt storm should break with a special mission. Can the oncoming Diazship in America be stemmed by divided Socialist forces? Is it not obvious that, so far from stemming the dire visitation, the visitation is promoted by the fact that the control of a portion of the Socialist elements in the land is in the hands of men to whom the guilty St. Louis fusionists with capitalists, and receivers of capitalist pay for such betrayal of Socialism, are confidently looking for "vindication?"

With a candidate for Governor in New

York whose twaddly speeches against "railroad graft" can not be distinguished from Democratic speeches; with a Milwaukee municipal administration whose first care was to raise the interest on city bonds in the interest of the money-lending bankers' class; with hired spokesmen everywhere anxious but for one thing—not to "quarrel with their pay"; with such a leadership in the saddle, what does the so-called Socialist party do but help dig out the brains of the masses, and thereby render them all the more passive for the Diazship? and what mission do the Socialist elements in that party fill other than the mission of adding inches to the corrupt misleaders?

With fraudulent figures of their membership, with juggled election returns, with lying declamations against the S. L. P., that leadership maintained at Copenhagen that there WAS Unity in America. In other words, they do not want Unity—they fear it—and well they may. The day there is Unity their occupation would be gone. All the greater reason for the Socialists to unite.

Critical is the season, critical the hour. How critical may be judged from the "Sun" whine.

Socialists, unite! As a first step in that direction—unite on election day under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party. Vote its ticket straight, in New York, in New Jersey, in Connecticut, in Indiana, in Wisconsin, in Missouri, in Ohio, in Texas, in Massachusetts in Illinois, in Minnesota, in Washington, in Pennsylvania, in Virginia, in Michigan, in Kentucky, and everywhere else where the banner of Anti-Diaz, the unsullied banner of the Social Revolution, is found raised.

AN ADDRESS TO TEXANS

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKET—SOME THOUGHTS FOR THE WORKERS OF THE STATE TO PONDER.

For Governor—CARL SCHMIDT, Lohn.
For Lieutenant-Governor—ROBERT STRACH, San Antonio.

For Treasurer—OTTO SCHEUTTEL, San Antonio.

For Comptroller—G. H. ROYAL, Lampasas.

R. R. Commissioner—FRANK MAIORANA, Houston.

Commissioner of Land Office—HOMAS C. POPE, Pecos.

Supt. Public Instruction—FANNIE CHERNIN, El Paso.

Commissioner of Agriculture—JAMES GRAY, Houston.

TO THE WAGE EARNERS OF TEXAS:

Organization you have had in Texas, and organization you yet have. In looking back over the history of the trade union movement in the state, do you find that any advance has been made? In the event of a strike, are not the prospects of winning less to-day than a decade ago? Do not the records show a series of defeats following one upon the other? The street car strikes of San Antonio, Houston, Dallas, Waco; the building trades strikes of Dallas, Ft. Worth, San Antonio, Waco, Houston, Galveston; the gas and oil well workers' strike; the telegraphers'; the telephone girls'; laundry workers'; and the electrical workers' state-wide strikes—all defeats! How many strikes won are to the credit of the railroad organizations? Look it over, think it over, and see if your boasted advances are not largely "hot air," the stock-in-trade of your leaders? You might call to mind the decisive defeat of the brickworkers in their strike. In fact, in every fight in the state you have been spanked to a standstill.

The capitalist papers on Labor Day pictured Labor sitting on top of the earth, arrayed in purple and fine linen, draped in kingly apparel, a bankbook on one end of the earth's axis and a dinner-pail on the other end. And you poor dupes swelled up like poisoned pups thinking you really had shared in the prosperity of the country. Some of you, in fact a great many of you, have not yet paid your bills of last winter for the food you ate and for the fuel you burned. Others of you who had no credit, are the only ones knowing the mystery of your having survived the winter. Yet on Labor Day you listened with mouth agape to some blatant-mouthed politician telling you how prosperous you were!

The Socialist party, together with the old parties, is continually preaching to

you of the awful graft going on in the official circles of our state and municipalities. Of what concern is this species of graft to the propertyless wage-earner? He pays no taxes! The "graft" comes out of the money paid in taxes by property owners, and from holders of franchises. Of course it hurts them to see their money squandered. It increases their taxes. And then they cry to you for help and you get out and help them. But never a word is said about the graft imposed on you. Of the wealth you produce in ten hours, you receive an equivalent of the product of two hours; the balance of the eight hours goes to buy automobiles, yachts, European trips, and broken-down rouses with titles, as husbands for our snobbish rich. Study that species of graft and you will be looking after your interest instead of looking after your boss's. Do you see?

You are told that a legislative committee is maintained at Austin to look after your legislative needs. Look over the laws that have been thrown to labor as sops; you will find that they have all been given to those organizations wielding the greatest power in the industries of the state, and of these not one is dangerous to the "interests." Whenever they do become dangerous, you will find the "interests" lock horns with the organization involved; the matter is carried into the courts, and there "King Labor" loses out, as usual.

While the more powerful organizations have been recipients of "sops," the small fry have looked on and paid the bills. When the little fellows picked up trouble it was a case of root hog or die. Brotherly love was absent.

You are advised by your leaders to keep out of politics, as an organization; yet you find these men in politics up to their ears, some of them running for office, and others hoping to run some day. These hypocritical gentry, while preaching no politics in the union, are found active in every municipal and state campaign. Working class interests are given no consideration, but the candidate with the easiest purse strings is looked for. When Mr. Gompers visited Texas campaigning for Mr. Bryan, the labor leaders over the state made neck-breaking efforts to get a front seat on the platform. Why politics for the leaders, and not for the rank and file?

You say you have the privilege of acting as an individual? Were Mr. Gompers and your leaders acting as individuals? Was there not a unity of action on their part, against which same they

advised you?

The A. F. of L., by its system of contracts binding one organization to remain at work while another succumbs to the stranglehold of the capitalist, says to labor that it is more honorable to scab on a brother union than to break a contract. In other words, scab on all unions but your own, but don't scab there because we need the "per cap." The Socialist party indorses this, but says don't scab on the political field.

You are told that you are robbed as the ultimate consumer, when the fact is that you are virtually robbed before the goods are produced. You contract to give 85 per cent of the product to your employer before you produce one shred of anything. Right there begins the robbery. The Socialist Labor Party calls upon the workers to organize labor into one grand industrial body, thereby being able to stop the robbery at the beginning. Scab neither on the industrial nor on the political field. Stand steadfast to your class interests on both fields! Organized industrially, political action follows as naturally as the sun follows its orbit.

Do you realize that the industries of this country control the law making powers, and not the law making powers the industries? Every industry to-day has its paid lobby, its paid representative in the legislative halls. Contribution of campaign funds before election bind the candidate pretty firmly to the interests of the industry contributing. Don't imagine that you have a hand in making the law. In capitalist law-making you don't count.

Do you realize that the work stock of this country is treated with more consideration than the work people? Have you ever known of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Working Men and Women? Your daughter might stand ten hours a day behind a counter, and no one would protest. Working people are cheaper than work stock. You and yours work without the right to live, while others do no work and enjoy the full fruits of living.

What is the ultimate goal of your organization? What does it hold out to you for the future? What is the aim? What the reward for all the struggle, self-denial and suffering? Just an increase in wages? a something soon wiped out, only to have the fight begin all over again? A shortening of hours which is more than made up in the speeding up

(Continued on page two.)

THE CASE OF FEDORENKO

Exceeds in Importance Cases of Former Political Refugees—Urgent Need of Funds.

Winnipeg, Canada, October 6.—The case of Savva Fedorenko, which is now pending before Chief Justice Mathers of the Court of King's Bench for the Province of Manitoba, bids fair to overshadow in importance the cases of Pourten and Rudowitz, because it will establish a precedent that will in the future be cited in the courts of all English-speaking countries. The former two cases were heard before U. S. Commissioners whose decisions are never reported. Nor does the State Department reports its decisions. Elihu Root, in discharging Rudowitz and ordering a rehearing in the Pourten case shrewdly took pains to make the issue in each case a question of fact, which establishes no legal precedent. The facts may vary in every case, so the political character of the offense must be established in every case. The decision of the Fedorenko case will be reported and will lay down certain general principles by which the courts will be guided in future extradition cases. And those principles will be accepted in the United States, as well as in Canada. This is why all those who wish to preserve this continent as an asylum for political refugees must actively help in the fight for Fedorenko's freedom.

It will very likely be a long drawn out battle and will require large funds to bring it to a successful termination, notwithstanding the fact that one of the local counsel, Mr. M. J. Finkelstein, is giving his time without compensation.

Under the Canadian law, every charge must be dealt with in a separate proceeding. As there are six charges against Fedorenko, two of murder, and three of robbery, he will have to go through six proceedings. So far he has been in jail nearly two months and the evidence has been taken only upon the first charge. The case has been adjourned for argument to the 14th of this month, and the judge will take his time. If the case proceeds further at this pace, Fedorenko will be a year older before he gets out of the clutches of the Czar.

The evidence for the defense on the first charge was devoted to showing that there had been a revolution in Russia—you must prove that, because the court will take judicial notice of the battle at Poltava between Peter the Great and Charles XII of Sweden in 1709, but not of the events of yesterday. The connection of Fedorenko with the Russian Social-Democratic party was established by the evidence for the Russian government. The defense had to show that the shooting of the policeman when he attempted to arrest Fedorenko as a political suspect was a political offense, and it is the general opinion of the press and the public that the defense has succeeded in it. But the record of this case cannot be used in the subsequent proceedings before the same judge; the witnesses must appear again and tell the same story five times more. As the chief witnesses reside in Chicago and in the East, one can well imagine the cost involved in bringing them over to Manitoba every two months.

The Russian Freedom League of Winnipeg has already expended a thousand dollars, and so far nearly all of it has been raised in Winnipeg. Unless speedy assistance will come from other cities, the defense will simply break down for lack of funds, and the longer purse of the Czar will have won the battle.

The address of the secretary of the Defense Committee is: J. Bernthal, 523 Pritchard avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ORDER WEEKLY PEOPLE BUNDLES.

The Weekly People of October 29 will contain an excellent speech by James H. Arnold, of Louisville, Ky., in which he deals with the treacherous attitude of the Socialist party on the trade union question, and exposes acts of infamy which that party supports. This is a good article to place in the hands of workmen and even S. P. men. Send in your orders.

100 copies, \$1; 500 copies, \$3.75; 1,000 copies, \$5.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA VOTERS

STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Intelligent Opposition of Workingmen Needed Against the Exploiting Class—Causes of Poverty and Dependency Shown—A. F. of L. and S. P. Condemned.

Pittsburg, October 5.—The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party has issued a campaign address to workingmen voters in the State. The address controverts the statements made by interested persons that economic want is caused by extravagance, and points out that dependency upon a capitalist class, which owns the means of employment, is the cause. The address condemns the American Federation of Labor and the so-called Socialist party for their treachery to workingmen. The downright treason of the Socialist party to disfranchise the working class voters with the aid of capitalist courts is especially scored. Owing to this S. P. culpable piece of work, the Socialist Labor Party in Pennsylvania is denied the privilege of using its own name on the official ballot. It will consequently appear under the name of Industrialist Party. All S. L. P. sympathizers should vote the Pennsylvania ticket under this name.

The following is the circular issued by the State Executive Committee:

Events are continually transpiring in this great commonwealth which are productive of many lessons that should teach the working class, the sole producers of wealth, the necessity of class-conscious action. To combat the exploiting and robber class, and obtain that which belongs to them by right of their own creation, and finally their complete emancipation, must be the work and the achievement of the working class itself. Hence we must agitate for the solidarity of the workers to obtain that end.

View the State in any direction and we see the ravages of capitalist greed. The bodies of some of the working class are thrown upon the blood-stained ground in their conflicts with the oppressors. At present, we have the public gaze focused upon the mining situation on the Westmoreland Coal fields, where the flagrant usurpations of the coal barons are bringing a tinge of shame upon countenances of the members of their own class. The whole category of human rights is spurned, trampled upon and absolutely ignored. Assembled meetings have been ruthlessly broken up. The public highways have been made private property, as it were, and the use of same denied to the striking workmen, with the constabulary standing by. The privacy of the home has been invaded and its occupants shot, arrested, and abducted by the irresponsible hirelings, the deputies, etc., of the coal barons.

It is not strange why the working class is treated thus, when the fact, be it known, is that 95 per cent of the laws are enacted for the protection and preservation of property. There's more consideration for property than for the lives of the working class that created it. No material change in the well-being of labor will ever accrue while capitalism dominates. No amount of economy will ever place the working class beyond the specter, Want.

Exploitation in the industrial plants is the fault of Labor's impoverishment, and not "extravagance," as implied by Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, when he said: "One of the greatest faults in this country is extravagance. Here it prevails in all classes and is appalling."

Extravagance is not in question. The average wages seldom rise above the \$650 mark per annum for skilled labor and \$450 for other occupations per annum. Appalling is the poverty, rather than the extravagance, amongst the working class with the foregoing pitance for wages.

It is obvious that there is nothing in common with the tool-owning capitalist exploiter and the propertyless wage slave. Therefore the overthrow of this pestilential poverty-breeding system of capitalism is the purpose sought by the Socialist Labor Party. Consequently we call upon and advise the working class to mentally digest the lessons taught them in their daily struggles and conflicts with the robber class. Unite politically and industrially in a class movement for complete emancipation. A political victory, without an in-

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKETS

Connecticut—For Governor, FREDERICK FELLERMAN. For Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN F. RIGGS.
 Illinois—For State Treasurer, GUSTAVE LARSON.
 Indiana—For Secretary of State, OLIVER P. STONER.
 Kentucky—For Congress, Fifth District, JAMES H. ARNOLD.
 Massachusetts—For Governor, MORITZ E. RUTHER. For Lieutenant-Governor, HENRY C. HEST.
 Michigan—For Governor, HERMAN RICHTER. For Lieutenant-Governor, SHEPARD B. COWLES.
 Minnesota—For Governor, CHARLES W. BRANDBOG.
 Missouri—For Judge of Supreme Court, HENRY J. POELLING.
 New Jersey—For Governor, JOHN C. BUTTERWORTH.
 New York—For Governor, FRANK E. PASSONNO. For Lieutenant-Governor, JAMES T. HUNTER.
 Ohio—For Governor, JOHN R. MAKLEY. For Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN J. JUERGENS.
 Pennsylvania—For Governor, GEORGE G. ANTON. For Lieutenant-Governor, WILLIAM H. THOMAS.
 Texas—For Governor, CARL SCHMIDT. For Lieutenant-Governor, ROBERT STRACH.
 Virginia—For Congress, First District, EDWARD SCHADE; Third District, THOMAS A. HOLLINS; Sixth District, JACOB HARVEY.
 Washington—For Congress, First District, AUGUST GILLHAUS.
 Wisconsin—For Governor, FREDERICK G. KREMER. For Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN HEROLD.

cial class union to back up, take, hold and administer the industries, will terminate in disastrous defeat. Hence we affirm our adherence to the advocacy of the industrial class union principles and form of organization.

We know that the tenets of industrial unionism are of the character that emphasize the irrepressibility of the class conflict in contrast to those tenets of the American Federation of Labor with their fake philosophy of the "brotherhood of capital and labor"; with the A. F. of L.'s nationally and internationally affiliated unions fighting over trade jurisdiction disputes. The American Federation of Labor's anti-immigration attitude, while affecting to be international in character, tends to segregate and divide the workers, and makes them easy prey for capitalist fleeing. The A. F. of L.'s advocacy of political action conforms to its industrial attitude of dividing the working class upon the political field; it draws the workers' support to the capitalist parties under the plea of voting for the "friends of labor," all of which tends to confuse and delude.

Given more time, capitalist machinations circumvent the ballot by "amending" the election laws and by imposing further restrictions, which disfranchises the working class and prevents it from giving political expression to its economic class interest. The General and Primary election laws of the State are a case in point where the class-conscious voter, in asserting political rights, can be spotted and made to suffer by the political thugs and economic hirelings of the dominant class.

Thus, a working class party, like the Socialist Labor Party, can be deprived of its name by political knaves and aspiring individuals for political pelf. A working class party is not secure in Pennsylvania. When at the State elections in 1909, the Socialist Labor Party placed in nomination its candidates and filed with the Secretary of the State at Harrisburg its petitions with the number of signatures legally acquired, the so-called Socialist party filed a protest against our petitions, denying us the use of the word "Socialist" (which belongs to us by right of priority) for our party name, and had it cast out, disfranchising, thereby, and ultimately excluding us from the elections.

Then this so-called Socialist party came before the electors as the "only party of Socialism," though its record in the background is un-Socialist and one of capitalist affiliation. It fused that year with the parties of capitalism in St. Louis, Mo. Its anti-immigration posture destroys the international solidarity of labor; its posture denies the motto: "Workingmen of all countries, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain." Its support of the American Federation of Labor, regarded by the Wall Street Journal as "a bulwark against Socialism in America," manifests treachery to the working class by joining, aiding and abetting the enemies of Socialism. Likewise its position towards unity typifies its kinship with the A. F. of L. in separating and keeping apart the working class. These facts show the Socialist party to be but a caricature of a party of Socialism.

This so-called party of Socialism has threatened, by communication, to contest and prohibit us from using our name. Knowing that capitalist law is adverse to us and will aid them to disfranchise us under our party name, we deem it expedient to file our petition under the name Industrialist Party. Therefore, we call upon those pledged to International Revolutionary Socialism to vote the Industrialist ticket.

ON THE SCENE IN LOS ANGELES

CAPITALIST PRESS DOING ALL IT CAN TO EXCITE PEOPLE.

Fortunately Mass of Citizens Remain Cool—Whole City Machinery Trying to Bismirch Unions with Blame—Looks More and More Like Gas—How Did Andrews Know?

Los Angeles, Cal., October 3.—This city is still all on the qui vive over the horrible accident through which two days ago the building occupied by the Los Angeles "Times" was totally wrecked, carrying to death and destruction all the human beings within.

The "Times" has fought the craft unions and has faithfully stood by the master class in all its controversies with its employees. That is why the powers that be are now leaving no stone unturned to fix the blame on the unions or some individual connected with the union.

The first issue of the "Times" after the explosion, had these head lines "UNIONIST BOMBS WRECK THE TIMES; many seriously injured." It takes one guess, and makes a felonious charge. So far the people have not become excited, in spite of all that the capitalist press with its lying statements and wild charges is doing to stir things up. It is expected that when the insurance company's appraisers get down to business, nothing but facts will be considered. "Labor union thuggery," "Anarchists," etc., will be shelved, and the surviving employees questioned. A thousand or more theories will be introduced and tested, until something reasonable is hit upon.

The surviving employees almost to a man say that it was gas, and this is a very bad thing for the "Times," as the insurance men will no doubt try to get out of paying the indemnity called for in the insurance policy. One of the employees was laid off at the time of the explosion on account of headache caused by fumes of the escaping gas, as also was the W. U. T. operator.

The explosion was no doubt caused by the leaking gas, which in turn set off the gasoline, naphtha and other combustible stuff used around a newspaper plant. The city council has acted with speed hitherto unknown to them. They immediately made an appropriation of \$25,000 and have added fifty new policemen to the force. The dear citizens will get a very close inspection, as every one is suspected, and each asks the other: "How did you do it?"

Eight of the bodies have been recovered and the work goes unremittably on. It is the worst accident Los Angeles has had for a long, and a good many well intentioned people are very much rattled. It is hoped this will soon be over.

Some of the statements made are worth keeping in mind, as they will come in handy in the future. Harry Andrews, managing editor of the "Times," was just walking up the front steps of his home, near West Lake Park, when he heard the explosion. "It is the Times!" he cried and dashed down town on foot. He arrived in time to help Chandler take charge of the situation. (Los Angeles "Herald," October 1.)

The Los Angeles "Express" of October 3 comes out with big headlines, "Call Off the Strike," and then goes on in this strain: "The question of the hour in Los Angeles is whether law and order shall reign, or whether there shall be crime, violence, outrage, murder, and anarchy." This is the game, to try to scare the pure-and-simplers to abandon their

S. P. WITHHOLDS FACTS

JAMES T. HUNTER FINDS MEMBERSHIP IS HELD IN DARK.

On His State Speaking Tour, S. L. P. Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor Is Often Asked Why There Is Disunity of Socialist Forces in Land.

Batavia, N. Y., October 8.—Not the least of the experiences which James T. Hunter, candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for Lieutenant-Governor, is making on his State speaking tour, is learning how utterly in the dark the "Socialist" party sleeps and keeps its membership. At different points which Hunter has touched, he was respectfully listened to by Socialist party adherents. When he was through speaking, he would often be asked by one of these men, why there was disunity of Socialist forces—a question in itself a singular contradiction of the claims of Hillquit and Berger at the Copenhagen Socialist Congress that there is unity in America. Hunter, of course, would always carefully explain that the responsibility for disunity lay with the Socialist party, and when he would show how the S. L. P. had proffered to discuss the question of amalgamating the forces, and how the S. P. had refused, these men would look so utterly surprised that it was a pity to behold their astonishment and to realize how treacherously they are kept in ignorance of the facts.

At Hornell, where Hunter spoke on September 27, an S. P. member, Samuel Worster, requested his fellow members to attend the S. L. P. meeting, which they did. Speaking of the questions put to him at this meeting, Hunter said:

"Some of the Socialist party men asked questions and the answers which they got set their companions thinking. One wanted to know why we could not have unity. After I explained what we had done to bring unity about his face dropped; it was clear he never heard of our position. Then he said, 'Why don't you try again?' It spelt the effect of our work by having two Socialist parties in the field.' To this I put him the question: 'If you go to a boss and ask for a job and the boss turns you down, would you go back to him?' He said, 'No, I would never go back.' 'Oh, then you would want us, the S. L. P., to do what you would not do yourself?'"

"After explaining to them how we owned our own press; did all our own printing, etc., showing them we believe in building an organization instead of getting only votes, their opinion of the S. L. P. has somewhat changed."

The series of meetings which Hunter has held have all shown that the workers are not only interested but anxious to hear the Party's message. It is a common thing for 200 men to gather at these meetings and stay through the address. Hundreds of leaflets have been distributed, and quite a few pamphlets sold.

Since his report of a week ago, Hunter has spoken at Corning, Hornell, Buffalo (three meetings), Dunkirk, Jamestown (three meetings), Salamanca, and Batavia. This makes twenty-two meetings up till Wednesday.

strike, and from the spineless attitude of some of them I would not be surprised if they would break ranks. Let us hope not. In this day and age we must expect better things. In this hour, when all the machinery of the government, all the "intellectuals," detective agencies and the rest are trying their best to fasten the affair on the unions, they should stand up and fight on, and not lose courage.

L. C. Haller.

The "literature" that capitalism likes to see the workers reading is the rot that lowers the taste and weakens the mental powers. Either that, or essays on such subjects as "animal intelligence," or perhaps on "manners"—anything but up-to-date information upon how to improve social conditions.

WOMAN
—AND THE—
Socialist Movement

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AN ADDRESS TO THE TEXANS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the machinery? Have you no greater heritage to give your children than this unending struggle for bread? Will your children have to say that had my father done justice by me I should to-day be a free man instead of a wage slave?

The serf of the Middle Ages saw the dawn of a new day, and hoped for the better. The worker has too much of the hero worship in his make-up. He lacks confidence in himself and his ability. He deems himself short on gray matter. To the smooth, suave grafter he pays large salaries to do his thinking and to adjust his affairs. While the working-man struggles with the masters for an increase of ten cents on the daily wage; while the wives and children deny themselves the necessities of life so that "Dad" may pay strike assessments out of the few days he has worked, there arrives in the city, by the Pullman sleeper-buffet route, an immaculately clad gentleman who displays the latest style hosiery above patent leather pumps, sports diamond rings and silken ties, a single sparkler of which would keep a striker's family in comfort for a month. You will find this gentleman registered at the leading hotel. After the shades of night have fallen you will find this gentleman making the acquaintance of the demi-monde, cracking cold bottles and devouring small birds, paid for by the "union man." Here you have a picture of the pure and simple organizer employed by the A. F. of L. and endorsed by the Socialist party. No wonder this gentry opposes the introduction of economic questions in the union. He is well aware that when the worker wakes up his job is gone.

When the worker begins to think and act for himself, he finds that the cause of the working class struggle lies too deep for this "organizer's" reach by the methods they use. He realizes that this man stands in the same relation to him as the priest of the early days stood to the superstitious barbarian; that he holds his power over the worker by playing upon his credulity, by trickery and deceit. Of such a nature is the man that deliberately lies about the Socialist Labor Party. It is to his interest to keep the worker away from the S. L. P.

Friends, the S. L. P. does not invite you to take up membership in the party until such time as you are convinced that the S. L. P. is correct, both in its attitude on the trade union question and on the political question. We want you to read for yourself and investigate. Do not take the word of your salaried man. Your gray matter is just as well developed as his. YOU are just as capable of coherent thought as he, you simply allow your mind to stagnate through inactivity.

The Socialist Labor Party holds out to you no false claims. We have no "schemes" for the amelioration of the poor. We have no legislative palliative to offer as a vote-catcher. The S. L. P. has no intention of "reforming" the present system. There is enough "reform" material in the present system to keep all the parties of the U. S. busy until the "crack-o'-doom." The S. L. P. says nothing short of revolution will usher in the co-operative commonwealth and bring about the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery.

A word to the farmer before closing. You, too, have your organization, your central selling agency and other means of trying to eliminate the middle man from the scene of action and get better returns from the result of your toil. Let us see how much better off you are after all the struggle. According to statistics, the agricultural products of Dixie land are valued at \$2,700,000,000. In those states there were employed in agricultural pursuits, 5,000,000 persons. Divided equally among this number of people, each would receive \$540. But we know that this amount is not divided in equal portions, as the owners receive the lion's share. After feed and seed are deducted from this \$540, it again dwindles.

The farmer, as well as the wage earner, is appealed to on his race prejudice to call for the enactment of a stringent immigration law; he is responding to the call. Right here it may be mentioned that this anti-immigration feeling also finds favor with the craft unions, the A. F. of L. kind, and so we find that the so-called Socialist party, ever repeating the errors of the A. F. of L. to cater for support, adopting at its Chicago congress this year a resolution on anti-immigration.

But do you know, Mr. Farmer, that there are a thousand men displaced by machinery where one is displaced by an immigrant? Besides, if immigration were the cause, why is it that conditions grow constantly worse in Europe, with its constant stream of workers leaving those shores? You might close the doors of America to every person of foreign birth and yet find the situation in no wise changed. There passed through Galveston a few days ago a machine designed for the purpose of picking cotton. If that machine is a success, thousands of workers will be displaced annually

during cotton picking time, a time of year that practically takes up the surplus labor of our towns. Do you think the workers employed in cotton picking but displaced by this machine, should lay the blame on the foreigner?

Are you awake to the problem that faces the farmer of the south to-day? You have supplied the world with nearly all of its cotton; you have virtually raised its supply; the time is at hand when the condition will change; the foreigner this time will cut quite a figure in supplying the world's cotton. Asia, Africa, India, are entering the market as your competitor. South America and Mexico will be factors to be reckoned with.

Look at this:
 Turkey, 100,000 bales; 40,000 increase over the past year.
 India, 3,120,110,000 bales.
 Egypt, 700,000,000 pounds.

Cudalys have 32,000 acres of land in Mexico for the purpose of cultivating cotton. Will the Republican or the Democratic parties avail you anything in meeting the competition of these countries in their own lands? Will the Socialist party with all of its "reforms" and "reliefs" be of any benefit to you any more than the textile worker who will have to meet the same competition that you do? Japan to-day, with thousands upon thousands of spindles running day and night, is converting its own raw cotton into the finished product, thus supplying its own market.

Bear in mind, farmer and city man alike, agricultural laborer or industrial wage worker, that the system of capitalism offers no escape; nothing but what we have been "enjoying" is the prospect under the present regime. Cast your lot with the Socialist Labor Party; vote its ticket as given at the head of this article; support it morally, financially, and physically by enlisting in its ranks.

If you wish to become posted on the real issues of the day, we shall be glad to furnish you with any reading matter you desire. The Socialist Labor Party owns its own press, publishes a daily and a weekly paper. A list of the pamphlets and books published by the Party will be mailed to any one on request.

State Executive Committee,
 Socialist Labor Party,
 Box 476, San Antonio, Texas.

FERRER ON ANARCHISM.

"I have always denied before the magistrate that I was an Anarchist. I made this denial because the idea formed here of an Anarchist is that of being hungry for blood, the enemy of humanity, and a partisan of evil by means of evil—and I am none of these things. On the contrary, I detest the shedding of blood; I labor for the generation of humanity, and I love the good for the good's own sake. But if people choose, to classify me as an Anarchist because they have read a phrase of mine in which I have spoken of ideas of demolition in men's brains, I will reply that there—there! in the collection of books and 'Boletines' published by the Escuela Moderna—will, indeed, be found ideas of demolition. But, understand clearly, these are only ideas of demolition in men's brains—that is to say, the introduction into the brain of the rational and scientific spirit for the demolition in all prejudice. Does this mean being an Anarchist? If this be so I declare at the outset that I never knew it; but that in this case, I should be an Anarchist insofar as Anarchism adopts my ideas of education, of peace, and love, but not to the extent that I would have adopted any of its particular proceedings."—Francisco Ferrer.

There is no way in which a working-man can make more profitable use of the long winter evenings than by learning something of Socialism.

Every workingman who is brought within the influence of the S. L. P. press is as a "brand saved from the burning."

UNITY
An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT. . . .

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
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SUPPORT THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

STUDY THE PARTY'S POSITION BEFORE CASTING YOUR VOTE AT THE ELECTIONS.

Fellow Workingmen:—Read the platform of the Socialist Labor Party. See the way out of our misery.

In the midst of plenty, many of us are starving. In the midst of natural wealth and mechanical means, awaiting idly for the land of Labor, many of us are deprived of employment, while those who are permitted to work must toil increasingly for a decreasing pittance. The more we produce the less we get. Why?

Simply because that plenty of our own creation, those machines of our own make, and Nature itself, the common inheritance of men, have been appropriated by a class—the Capitalist Class.

That class, which we have entrenched, keeps us in subjection.

Its maladministration of affairs, public and private, is stupendous; its corruption, notorious; its despotism, intolerable.

We have given it the earth and everything on it. Yet we are its tenants at will; its wage slaves when at work; and mere vagrants trespassing on its planet when out of work.

True, we still have some political rights. We are citizens. Once a year, at the ballot box, each of us is the equal of a billionaire, and our majority would be fifty to one were we united on election day into one grand party of emancipation.

But our masters are cunning. With their machinery of production they array us against each other—the unemployed against the employed—in the daily struggles for life. We fight; they win.

Likewise, with their political machinery they array us against each other—the so-called Democrats against the so-called Republicans in the annual wrangle between office seekers pledged to do their bidding. We vote; they

govern. The machine-made candidates presented to our choice are carefully selected by our oppressors to legislate and administer against our class. Whomever we may elect is an enemy to us and a venal servant to our masters.

Read the platform of the Socialist Labor Party. Learn what Socialism is. Learn what life will be under Socialism. Learn that the working Class can get no Liberty until we get Socialism. And then—

Strike for that Liberty. Strike at the ballot box for the Socialist Republic.

Organize in the shops to run the industries under Socialism.

Get rid of the superstition that there would be no capital if there were no Capitalists. It is this absurd notion that keeps us in bondage; which makes each of us look beggily to some Capitalist for employment in servitude, instead of looking fraternally to each other for mutual service in co-operation.

Can you indeed believe in this age of reason that there would be no wealth if there were no thieves; that there would be no land, no machinery, no industry, no exchange if there were no monopolists? and no good management, no order in society, if there were no corrupt legislators, no venal judges, no prostitutes of any sort?

Read carefully our platform. You will then know exactly what Socialism means. You will then no longer wonder why Capitalists and the capitalist press so violently hate it. And you will then as honest men, be Socialists.

Fellow toilers: Abolish Capitalism! Down with Class Paternalism! Down with the Capitalist system of Production! Up with the industrialist system of working Class Society! Vote for the Socialist Labor Party and establish the Socialist Republic!

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

SOUND SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM **LABOR LIBRARY** **POPULAR PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS**

UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES

CAPITALIST GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP EVOLUTING, ALRIGHT.

It Evolves \$500,000 More Into the Profit Column for the Railways—But Where Do the Railway Workers Come in?—Trying to Stamp Out the Truth About Farrer—Compulsory Military Service on the Way.

Burwood, N. S. W., August 29.—Government ownership of railways, is, according to the "wise guy" who peddles some pamphlets of his own, an advance towards Socialism by the "evolutionary" route.

They can evolve some in Australia, for the report from the Chief Commissioner of Railways and Street Cars shows that the sum of \$2,706,973 was the final profit from the operation of the steam and trolley roads for the financial year June 1909 to June 1910. This result proves that the S. D. P.'s "evolutionary" theory is O. K., for that profit was \$500,000 more than last year's.

The money lenders also received \$70,882 more than last year, so the slaves of the railroads have good reasons to whoop it up for John Bull and H'empire.

Fifty persons have also been fined recently for beating the conductors in the street cars. These dead beats are known as "scalpers," "panel riders," "gainers," "short riders," and "tickers." In nearly every case the accused persons belonged to families in good positions and were themselves employed in offices, banks and stores.

The Mayor of Sydney went on a slumming tour through Chippendale, a section of Sydney. On being asked after the inspection what his opinion was, he said, "Some of the houses are not fit for dogs to live in, and they must go." The Council is "abolishing" the slums. Australia is as large as the United States and the total population is 4½ millions. Yet capitalism has its cesspools in "new" countries as well as "old" countries.

Joseph McCabe, the British scientific lecturer, lectured for the second time in Sydney on "Spain and Francisco Ferrer." McCabe showed plainly that Ferrer had nothing to do with the Barcelona riots or burning of convents, and that the Catholic church desired his death because of his Modern Schools, and the Spanish government likewise desired "general strikes" so that martial law could be declared to justify shooting down the workers. (The next day the iron miners in Bilbao went on strike and martial law was declared.)

On McCabe's leaving Sydney to continue his tour after his first lecture on Ferrer, a great controversy arose in the press. On McCabe's return, he said that one man (he did not mention the name) said that he (McCabe) would not leave Australia alive, and his answer was to deliver again a lecture on Ferrer and Spain. Cardinal Moran was especially bitter against McCabe, and advised the faithful "Not to touch McCabe with tongs." McCabe exposed the Catholic church in Spain and showed how the booksellers sold indulgences for a few pence.

Some of the leaders of the recent coal strike who were sent to jail have been released on reduced sentences. They are Burns, Brennan, Lewis and Gray. Peter Bowling will be released next January. Brennan and Gray were to be released from Bathurst Jail on Tuesday, August 9, at 6.30 a. m. The trades unions made preparations to meet them with motor cars and have a jubilation. However the prison authorities released them on Monday evening, when about to go to bed, for the purpose of knocking the demonstration on the head.

The Newcastle District mines were all closed on the 15th, the miners all taking a holiday to celebrate.

Notwithstanding jail for strikers, strikes still occur, and will occur as long as the working class have any backbone left.

The slaughtermen in Sydney are at present on strike against piece work, and boys went on strike last week in a can-making factory. This clipping is luminous on the "workingman's Paradise": "Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon about 50 youths employed in the tin-canister department of the factory owned by Messrs. S. T. Leigh and Co., Elizabeth street, marched down Goulburn street to the Trades hall. It was found that they had refused to resume work after lunch, for several reasons, which they stated in graphic language.

"It's a blooming butcher's shed," one youth exclaimed, and then he explained that most of the young fellows were maimed or had lost fingers in the presses used for stamping the tops and bottoms of the canisters. He called for examples and quite a dozen submitted injured hands for the reporter's inspection. 'A girl got a finger chopped off on Saturday,'

said one. 'We only get £1 a week,' said another. It was difficult in the babel to ascertain what they actually left work in a body for. 'It isn't a strike,' called one lad; 'we have only left work.'

"Gradually the story was elicited. Their grievances were legion. The actual event that led to the strike was the dismissal of one young man. He was charged with interfering and annoying the girl employees. This he denied, and about 50 others struck work as a mark of sympathy with the dismissed one. But it was evident that the revolt had been smoldering for some time. Within the last few weeks a 'Tin-canister Employees' Union has been formed, and the strikers declare that the policy of the firm has been to dismiss those who were members of the union. The evidence given to prove this point was that two lads who were seen selling union social tickets were dismissed. They were refused any reason for the dismissal, and later on another boy who was selling tickets was also dismissed. It has been the practice to pay every employee his wages if he was injured while at work, but the strikers allege that last week a boy who had lost a finger in a press was told that unless he continued to work with the one hand he would not be paid for lost time. The lads also complain that the sanitary accommodation is insufficient for them. It seems that most of the employees are on piece-work, and earn from 15s. to 25s. per week."

There also is a strike of street car men in Perth, Western Australia, and all the union officials have been charged and are now on trial, for an alleged breach of the Arbitration Act. Beautiful are the beauties of Compulsory Arbitration. Here is a "beaut":

"Perth, August 24.—During July the miners of the Collie Coal Co. refused work because a blacksmith had been dismissed.

"The Co. cited the Miners' Union to the Arbitration Court for enforcement of a penalty of \$100 a day under the award for each day the mine was idle.

"To-day, Mr. Justice Burnside said the penalties totalled \$2,000, but as this was the first case of the sort he would merely fine the Union \$125 and costs."

The Federal "Labor" party have their Constitution Bill before Parliament, and they are showing themselves to be a better party for the capitalist class than the capitalist party that was defeated on the 18th of April.

Under the principal Act the universal obligation in respect of naval or military training did not extend beyond youths 20 years of age.

It is now proposed to advance the age for service in the citizen forces to 25 years.

The persons who are liable to be trained, therefore, will be all the male inhabitants of Australia—excepting those who may be exempted—who have resided in the Commonwealth for six months, and are British subjects. They will serve in the junior cadets between the ages of 18 years and 14 years; in the senior cadets between the ages of 14 and 18 years; in the citizen forces between the ages of 18 and 25 years. Between the ages of 25 and 26 years citizens will be required to register, or attend one month of parade except in time of imminent danger of war.

In the principal Act it is provided in the exemption section that the Governor-General may, by regulation, declare persons exempt from service whose doctrines of their religion forbid to bear arms or perform military service.

The new clause provides that the following shall be exempt from service in time of war, so long as the employment condition or status on which the exemption is based continues:—

- (a) Persons medically unfit.
- (b) Members and officers of the Commonwealth and State Parliaments.
- (c) Judges (Federal and State), and police, stipendiary or special magistrates of the Commonwealth or of the State.
- (d) Persons employed in the police or prison services.
- (e) Persons employed in lighthouses.
- (f) Medical practitioners or nurses in public hospitals.
- (g) Persons who are not substantially of European origin or descent.
- (h) Persons who satisfy the prescribed authority that their conscientious beliefs do not allow them to bear arms.
- (i) Persons engaged in any employment specified by regulations or by proclamation.

In regard to persons described in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) the exemptions do not extend to duties of a non-combatant nature.

The S. L. P. and I. W. W. are busy with an anti-military propaganda, the I. W. W. Club having published 2,000 pamphlets of Herve's "Anti-Patriotism." R. Mackenzie.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

EVILS OF COMPETITION

ENTAILS WASTE, CUTS DOWN WAGES, AND LEADS TO DISPLACEMENT OF LABOR—ALSO HITS COCKROACH CAPITALISTS.

Of all the commonplace copybook maxims which are taught to the children in our schools, none is more conclusively contradicted by their after experience than the old proverb of:—"Waste not, want not."

Having left the ordered life of the schoolroom, the child enters into the chaos of competitive commercialism, where he is led to believe that competition is the life of trade and that the waste which it entails is a necessary and inevitable accompaniment of business processes.

But to the more thoughtful of the workers there comes a time when they begin to question the sacredness and sagacity of a system which has for one of its permanent features an enormous waste of lives and resources.

They find themselves in the midst of a vast business organization which has for its ostensible object the supplying of society with the goods which it requires to satisfy its needs—houses, food, clothes, coal and the machinery and implements, which are used in the production and transportation of these articles.

Surely then, it should be the object of the nation to see that the feeding, clothing, and housing of its people is carried on in the most efficient manner possible and that the labor, machinery, and natural resources are utilized with the minimum of waste.

The Socialist alone possesses the key to the problems presented by the antagonism between contemporary moral precepts and commercial practices.

He knows that, despite the fine phrases and pious expressions of the defenders of the existing system, the real motive, the dominant incentive, of those who own and control the industries and businesses of the country is not the satisfaction of the people's needs but the production of profit, and only in so far as they interfere with the making of profits are the wastes of competition removed.

More time is spent in selling commodities than in making them; vast hordes of commercial travellers and salesmen, whose labor is that of endeavoring to wrest trade from competitors, are kept by commercial firms; hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers eagerly scan the advertisement columns of the newspapers and flock to the doors of the Labor Exchanges and factories vainly endeavoring to secure employment; thousands of tons of food are destroyed to keep up market prices; cotton crops are burnt in America for the same purpose; and in times of commercial depression factories and machinery lie

idle, while the workers suffer from lack of the things which their labor, given access to the machines, could readily produce. Even in the most skilled trades this waste of unemployed labor is rife, labor-saving machinery is continually displacing the skilled artisans; one striking illustration of this is furnished by the Boilermakers' Society, this union of highly skilled workmen had during last year no less than 10,000 of its 15,000 members unemployed, this state of affairs being largely due to the introduction of pneumatic tools.

But while commercialism finds it more profitable to add to the competition prevailing in the labor-market, it is at the same time, by the formation of trusts and syndicates and the crushing out of the small capitalists and shopkeepers, largely abolishing competition among capitalists.

Far from meaning as it would in a Socialist system of society, more leisure and greater wealth for all the people, to-day this doing away with waste will bring more suffering and anxiety to the workers.

During the next few years we shall undoubtedly see the formation of trusts and combines in every branch of trade and a consequent increase in the number of unemployed workmen. Already we have seen this process at work in many industries, railway agreements have shown that the employers find it more profitable to combine than to compete.

The outlook for the workers under capitalism is indeed dismal, the growth of combination among the capitalists must inevitably mean more competition for employment among the workers.

Their only hope lies in their learning the lesson from their masters that combination is better than competition and in their joining together to establish a social system based upon the common ownership of the means of production, so that the labor and resources of the nation may be employed to secure communal happiness instead of profits for dividend-seekers.

Only thus can all the wastes of competition be removed and the squalor, want, and unemployment of the workers abolished. Combined industry is the most efficient form of production, it ensures a greater output with a lessened expenditure of labor, it brings beneficial results to its owners; when the whole of the workers are joint-owners of industry under Socialism it will bring beneficial results to them; until then it will only increase their weary toll and hopeless poverty and continue the curse of competition for employment—The New World.

FIRST TWO SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

To Enter Swedish Senate Just Elected to That Body.

Stockholm, Sweden, October 4.—The first two members of the Social Democratic party to enter the Senate of Sweden, Ernest Blomberg and J. O. Odlung, have just been elected to that body by the Landsting of the Stockholm district.

Both candidates ran on the Moderate ticket. Blomberg has long been a member of the lower chamber of the Legislature, and is secretary of the Ironworkers' National Union.

ANOTHER SOCIAL DEMOCRAT ELECTED.

J. O. Odlung, Previously Victorious, Disqualified on "Tax Grounds."

Stockholm, Sweden, October 7.—Professor Steffan, a Social Democrat, has also been elected to the Swedish Senate, following the recent victories of Ernest Blomberg and J. O. Odlung. Steffan was elected from the district

of Stockholm.

Odlund, one of the previous victors, has been disqualified by his bourgeois opponents, on the ground that he paid taxes on only 2,700 kronen, instead of 3,000, as required to be eligible to the Senate.

DAILY PEOPLE

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement should read the

DAILY PEOPLE
Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

The DAILY PEOPLE is published every day in the year, devoting space to news of the day as well as to news of especial interest to the working class.

Its readers are posted, right up to the minute, upon matters pertaining to Socialism—Political and Economic.

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

ADDRESS ON LABOR ORGANIZATION ISSUED TO ALL WAGE-WORKERS.

Fellow Wage-Workers:

You desire to know how to secure a better condition in life; what are the best means and methods to attain the same. This address will briefly point the way.

The most simple-minded workman knows, or ought to know, that to-day, with the large factories, the gigantic machinery, and access to nature's storehouse, more than enough is produced of food, clothing, shelter and other necessities and luxuries, to satisfy all rational wants of every human being in this country.

Why then do not all share in this prosperity and abundance? What forces the millions of useful producers to remain all their life in want and misery, and that, even in the best of times, most workmen are only two weeks from starvation, while others without any fault of their own, are forced out of work to wander upon the highways in search of a new master.

Six hundred thousand workers are maimed, crippled and killed every year in the workshops of the nation, recklessly sacrificed, for no other reason than to increase the profit of a handful of socially useless capitalists, to give a life of idleness and luxury to their families and cringing hirelings, most of whom never did any work beneficial to society.

Must Despair Continue?

Must this planless system, with its agony and brutalizing effect go on forever?

Is there nothing to be done to change this poisonous environment; must we idly submit to its crushing effect as to an unavoidable fate?

Can we not master the forces, which with relentless power push on the worker to produce more and more and at the same time reduce his small pittance, his wages?

The Working Class has conquered the wilderness and made it a pleasant dwelling place, it has gone down into the bowels of the earth and brought forth its hidden treasure, has built and operated the railroads and telegraphs than span the continent, the ships that cross the ocean, and has erected the houses and workshops, in fact produced everything not furnished by nature. That such a giant of power, such a force of persistency, such enduring industriousness, such skill and intelligence should be incapable of devising the means and institutions necessary to secure the enjoyment of the fruit of its own labor is a preposterous superstition.

The wage-workers can and will do their part to change the social and industrial condition for the better, and they alone possess the power to do it. The speedy success of this effort depends upon our conscious co-operation with the natural and social tendencies at work towards a higher civilization. It is, therefore, imperative to know what interests work against us, and those that are in our favor. This will guard us against the snares of our enemies and enable us to go with directness to our goal.

In striking for an increase in wages a shortening of hours, or any other amelioration in the places of employment, we must be able to secure them without putting ourselves under obligation to our employers, to make their achievement a lasting benefit.

The Classes.

In present society there exist two classes of people, separated by the manner in which they secure the means of life. The development of the tools of production (factories, mines, railroads, etc.), being private property, has changed them into capital, into means of exploitation for their owners, the capitalists.

The bulk of the people have simultaneously been deprived of these means, by their change from an individually used instrument into a co-operative, collective social process. The mass of the people own nothing by which they can acquire a living, except their strength and skill, intellectual and manual, which these propertyless ones can apply only by securing employment from the capitalists. These workers must sell their labor-power by the hour, week or month, to the owner of the tools and raw material, to get wages, the price of their labor-power, to be able to purchase food, clothing and shelter, or anything else they may need. As wage workers, the skilled and the unskilled, the one with the highest pay, as well as the one getting the lowest, the native and the foreigner, whatever their creed or their color, they receive all of them, only a small share of their product as wages.

It is at present less than one-fifth of what they produce.

All workers suffer from the same cause; their interests are identical, but they are opposed to those of the capitalist class.

Class Struggle.

It must be evident to the dullest mind, that, to get more of the good things of life for all the workers, the amount the class of exploiters can keep must be reduced. If they succeed to increase their pile of ill-gotten wealth, it means less wages, longer hours, harder work to the employees. Hence wage-workers can expect no aid from the employing class; they must by their own effort secure benefits for themselves. All strikes, lockouts and turmoil on the industrial field are evidence of the daily class struggle waged.

To do his part in this class war as an intelligent being, instead of a helpless victim, must be the aim of every awakened worker. There can be no peace until wage-slavery has been overthrown, and classes abolished.

The industrial power of the "Captains of Industry," the kings of finance, and owners of the workshop, is sustained by their use of the political institutions, the legislatures, the courts, the police and military power, in their own interest, and against that of all the rest of the people. The Government, this instrument of power, must be wrested from the clutches of the oppressors and their hirelings, by the workers refusing any longer to support any party or policy upholding the capitalist robber system. The workers must join and vote for the political party of their own class, which, in opposition to all exploiters, fights for the control of all political institutions, to use them in behalf of the workers in their battle for better conditions and for the overthrow of capitalism.

The capitalists are too few in number to maintain unaided their political and industrial dominance, so they enlist the support of the preacher and professor, and even of the so-called labor leaders, to spread the false teachings of harmony of interest and brotherhood of capital and labor. The employers know only too well that as soon as the wage slaves recognize the full meaning of this class struggle, brute force will not prevent them from seizing and holding what by right and justice is their own.

Capitalist Unionism.

The trades union which ignores the class antagonism is a capitalist institution, notwithstanding that its membership is composed of workmen. Being organized along trade lines, it divides the working class into warring factions, each of them endeavoring to gain advantages, regardless of the effect upon others working in the same industry. The whole history of such unionism is a record of a blind scabbing during strikes. Such unionism turns out to be a bulwark of capitalism, its members vote for the principles and men upholding the present system of wage-slavery.

What small benefits these unions secure for its limited membership do not decrease the fleecings of the exploiters nor reduce their power. The advantages of "organized labor" are paid in the long run by the millions of unskilled workers whom these capitalist unions will not or cannot organize.

The Workers' Class Union.

The Industrial Class Union is necessary for the protection and improvement of the workingman's interests. One union for all wage workers, all employees of each industry organized to meet the technical differences, but still an integral part of the whole. Such a union is the Industrial Workers of the World.

Organized upon a recognition of the prevailing class struggle this union fights for the workers under all conditions.

Labor is entitled to all it produces. But we shall not secure our rights until we have the power to enforce the same. By organizing all workers as an organic whole, in the Industrial Workers of the World, we gather the means to successfully fight for improvements, and at the same time equip and strengthen the workers to secure the control and management of the means of production. And this is necessary to raise the working class from wage-slavery to an environment where human beings will be able to enjoy the fruit of their collective, social labor. The Industrial Union unites all who are exploited through

wage-slavery, whatever their race, creed, color, sex or calling. As the capitalist robs all of them, so must they fight as one in stopping this robbery. One union against one enemy, the capitalist class.

As an active force in this social evolution, the Industrial Class Union recognizes and advocates the need of political action. It says, use the ballot for the political party of labor.

The duty of every wage-worker is to study the principles and form of industrial unionism, then, recognizing them correct, join the Industrial Workers of the World, who carry on their work in accordance with labor's class interest.

Write for further information to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World.

H. Richter.
Hamtramck, Mich.

Socialist Literature

Scan This List and See If There Is Not Something on It That You Want.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific—

By Frederick Engels. Cloth, 50 cents.

Social and Philosophical Studies—

By Paul Lafargue. Cloth, 50 cents.

Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History—

By Antonio Labriola. Cloth, \$1.00.

Socialism and Philosophy—

By Antonio Labriola. Cloth, \$1.00.

The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals—

By M. H. Fitch. Cloth, \$1.00.

The Economic Foundations of Society—

By Achille Loria. Cloth, \$1.25.

Ancient Society: or Researches in the Lines of Human Progress; from Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization—

By Lewis H. Morgan. Cloth, \$1.50.

Capital: A Critical Analysis of Capitalistic Production—

By Karl Marx. Cloth, \$2.00.

Paris Commune—

By Karl Marx. Cloth, 50 cents.

History of the Commune of 1871—

By Lissagaray. Cloth, 50 cents.

Wage, Labor and Capital—

(Includes an address on Free Trade)—By Karl Marx. Cloth, 50 cents.

The Ideal City—

By Cosimo Noto. Cloth, 75 cents.

The Right to Be Lazy, and Other Studies—

By Paul Lafargue. Cloth, 50 cents.

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Wages and High Prices

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	30,564
In 1900	34,181
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1910.

Do not say that life is a festival of joy,
For there speaks the fool, or the fal-
tering earth-bound soul;
Above all do not say Sorrow holds no
alloy:

The coward's wretched creed, who
faints before the goal.
—JEAN MOREAS.

CAESAR? CATILINE? WHICH?

Hearst! Roosevelt!

When material conditions were making
the old republic of Rome impossible,
there arose two figures—Catiline and
Caesar. They rose abreast of each
other; yet were they not equal; they
were supplemental figures. Neither could
get along without the other. The on-
coming Dictator needed the lower and
connecting link of the demagogue: the
demagogue lost his point without the
Dictator being at hand, as the upper
link in the chain. Caesar could not rise
without the understrapping Catiline;
the vices of the understrapping Catiline
could mature the ripe fruit only if the
Caesar stood ready to pluck the fruit.
Every Caesar has his Catiline; every
Catiline his Caesar. So sayeth History.

But History is a hindlook. The hind-
look leaves no doubt which was Caesar,
which Catiline. By the time the hind-
look acquires eyes to see the two figures,
though appearing abreast and often in-
termixed, have settled down into their
respective niches. Contemporaries enjoy
not the same advantages for a clear
vision. Those living at the time of the
Caesarian-and-Catilian apparition may
well, and often do, get confused as to
which is which—the light villain
in the play, which the heavy villain:
which the Catiline, which the Caesar.

This is the fix of present contem-
poraries in America in sight of Hearst
and Roosevelt. They are kindred spirits—
Catilian-Caesarian. Caesarian-Catilian,
closely linked, with fortunes in one
pot. One moment it looks one way;
then, another. Catilian both, in jack-
alism; Caesarian both, in vulturism.
Which will soar? Which will grovel
and be sacrificed?

A third question puzzles the contem-
porary—is there any factor to be con-
sidered, the effect of which will be to
bring on in our generation an unraveling
of the plot different from that of hith-
erto? To each time the Caesar-Catiline ap-
parition mounted the stage of history?
In other words, has the educational
work of the Socialist Labor Party—un-
flinchingly imparted line upon line for
twenty years, and with increasing in-
tenseness during the last decade when
S. L. P. teachings enjoyed the advantage
of the so-called Socialist party as a foil—
struck sufficient root to stem the Dic-
tator-stream, and down both Caesar and
his Catiline, Catiline and his Caesar? Or
has the debauching worm of the said
S. P. during these last ten years reached
deep and wide enough to neutralize the
constructive sap of the S. L. P.—and allow
the Caesar-Catiline flood once more to
whelm a nation?

THE CRASH IN PORTUGAL.

[From Daily People, Oct. 6.]

However confused and confusing were
yesterday's hurried despatches from Lis-
bon, a few leading facts stand out un-
mistakable.

A weak throne is going down.
It is going down, crushed between the
nether millstone of a reactionary Clerical
party, to whom the throne was too liber-
al, and the upper millstone of a progres-
sive Republican party, to whom the
throne was too conservative.

It is going down in the cross-fire be-
tween the Clericalists, on the one side,
whose methods are the beastly feudal
methods of brutal assassination, as com-
mitted by them upon the distinguished
Portuguese scientist and Republican
Prof. Bombarda, and, on the opposite
side, the Republicans, whose methods
the bourgeois methods of up-to-date

bombardment from Navy and Army.
It is going down as an impossibility—
the impossibility of a half-measure's
maintaining itself at a season when the
recrudescence of Feudalism, seeking to
soar with the decrepit wings of the Vati-
can, and young Capitalism, deploying its
new and powerful pinions, lashed the
political and social atmosphere of Portu-
gal in a struggle for supremacy.

As unmistakable as these facts stand
out in the present, the outlines of an-
other category of facts loom up on the
future social horizon of Portugal.

Intent upon first clearing the field of
the feudal encumbrance, Portugal had
not yet given birth to a Socialist Move-
ment—that Movement is the real chick,
the present probable triumph of Capital-
ism being but the egg within which the
chick is to develop.

Intent upon keeping the Socialist chick
from bursting the capitalist shell, the now
probably triumphant bourgeois of Portu-
gal, triumphant by Revolution, will
presently be seen fluttering distracted;
and, as the Clerical party now says of
the Republican, howl denunciations at
the "revolutionary, law and order sub-
versiveness" of Socialism.

Finally, the identical evolutionary pro-
cess, by which Feudalism in its cloak of
clerical mystification was thrown off by
Capitalism in its cloak of hypocrisy, will
bring about the casting off of Capitalism
by Socialism, and the existence in Portu-
gal of free men and women under the
International banner of the Industrial
Commonwealth.

The despatches from Lisbon are not
half as confused as they look. To him
who has eyes to see they almost read as
a map.

LEAKAGE IN EDUCATION.

An esteemed correspondent writes:

"The education that the Socialist
Labor Party is soaking the country
with is certain to produce a stalwart
crop of revolutionists, by this I mean
a crop of men and women who are
serious, determined and 'well loaded'
with all the necessary ammunition. Not
a word that drops from the S.L.P.
is lost. It leaves room for no leakage."

While we share thoroughly our cor-
respondent's forecast, it may be well
to point out a serious error in his es-
timate of the present, in that which re-
fers to "leakage."

Whether it be a folie inherent to
many, or whether it be the conse-
quence of the mental ill-training of
class-society, there is an element upon
whom soundness of teachings has
everything but a beneficial effect. Let
us illustrate.

Knowledge imparts foresight. In
the measure that a person is posted
upon a subject he can see ahead. A
farmer knows, when he sees a potato
planted, that no strawberry bush will
grow there. So does he who is posted
upon the history of the Socialist or
Labor Movement, especially if his in-
formation is buttressed by a knowl-
edge of general history, need not wait
for the full development of many a
move in the Movement. He can tell
with approximate accuracy what to
expect. If the move is good he will
know; if bad he can scent it. The in-
formation, imparted thereon, has a
wholly different effect upon different
people.

Take two men, A and B, both of
whom are disinclined to accept a given
information as correct. The potato—
we shall take the illustration given
above of the farmer, the strawberry
bush and the potato—the potato is
planted. The farmer says to A and B:
"Is it strawberries you want?" "Yes."
And the farmer then gives the warn-
ing: "You need not expect strawber-
ries from that bulb; 'tis going to
be potatoes." A to B will look in-
credulous, both of them. Presently,
the deportment of the two will begin
to differ.

As the potato stalk begins to break
through the sod, A will feel less com-
fident in his strawberry expectations;
as the stalk shoots up higher; as the
leaves begin to bud and then unfold;
in short, in the measure that potato
evidences multiply, A will drop his
strawberry visions. Possibly these may
linger on sympathetically until the
night shade blossom appears. From
that moment on, A will drop his error;
he will backpeddle; he may even ac-
quire some esteem for the farmer.

Exactly the opposite with B. In the
exact measure that the potato evi-
dences multiply, will he cling all the
tighter to his strawberry false expecta-
tions, all the time laying up a store
of antipathy for the farmer; until,
finally, when the appearance of the
potato blossom will have rendered any
further strawberry claims idiotic, he
will consider himself personally af-
fronted; his vanity being pricked, he
will harbor deep resentment, and will
then seek to revenge himself upon the
farmer by becoming a common back-
biter.

It is the breed of B that Oliver Wen-
dell Holmes must have had in mind

when he defined certain people as the
pupils of the eye—the more light is
flooded upon it the more it contracts,
in resistance to light.

Fortunately the breed of B is not
numerous enough for lasting harm. All
the same it is numerous enough for
annoyance, for the retarding of the
Movement to the amount of the "leak-
age" that the breed causes.

This qualification it is well to keep
in mind. With it in mind the neces-
sity becomes clear for a bounteous
spreading of S. L. P. agitation and lit-
erature—bounteous enough to compen-
sate for all "leakage."

CONGRESSIONAL GLEANINGS—DOC- TORING THE RECORD.

On May 4, Senator Heyburn of Idaho,
with the habitual pettiness of his intel-
lect, was consuming the Senate's time
with a long-winded oration on the regis-
try; tiresomely he related how 90 per
cent. of the maps that he had framed to
his constituents went astray in the mails;
and tiresomely he pecked away at the
mail service, like a factory boss in a
spleenetic mood.

The spectacle was curious for the
"most august legislative hall of all the
world." The Idaho Senator seemed to
think so too, and was proud of it that he
should be the center of the spectacle.
But not all the Senators shared the
Idahoan's appreciation of the spectacle.
One of those who did not was Senator
Bulkeley of Connecticut. True enough,
parliamentary propriety might have
curbed the impatience of the Nutmeg
Stater. It was otherwise. When Senator
Heyburn's wind finally gave out, up rose
Senator Bulkeley and tersely summar-
ized Heyburn's performance and Heyburn
himself by saying: "The very presence
of the Senator from Idaho in this cham-
ber is sufficient cause for merriment."

The explosion was immediate. Senator
Heyburn tore and stormed. He com-
plained of "disrespectful treatment"; he
refused to be pacified; such utterances
were not "jokes"; Senator Bulkeley dis-
claimed malice. "That will not do!"
roared Heyburn, and he conducted him-
self as if nothing would satisfy him
short of the immediate sacking of the
Connecticut man, and his being placed on
the "black list," so to speak.

The scene from beginning to end was a
"page of history." The "Congressional
Record" is there to photograph the pages
of history, enacted in the two halls of
"the most august parliament of all the
world." Nevertheless as a courtplaster
on the lacerated feelings of the illustri-
ous senior Senator from Idaho, the Sen-
ators, after the adjournment of the Sen-
ate, mark you, agreed "to edit Senator
Bulkeley's speech in such way that the
language complained of by Senator Hey-
burn will not appear in the permanent
record in the proceedings of the Senate." And
so it was done. A "Congressional
Record" for that date, subsequently is-
sued, appears doctored, mutilated, and
comparing one issue of the Record with
another, contradictory.

Thorny is the path that the historian
of the future will have to tread in his
endeavor to reproduce the "Sights of
Congress." The Heyburn episode and
its Bulkeley accompaniment are not the
only doctored ones in that official docu-
ment that the historian will have trouble
to straighten up.

THE DAY OF THE YOUNG MAN.

"This is the day of the young man."
Every boom speech of every manufac-
turer assures us of the fact, and even
E. H. Harriman, a few months before
his death, lent his signature to the state-
ment that "the opportunities for young
men are far brighter to-day than they
were forty years ago."

Before the young man, however, ven-
tures himself too far on the sea of life
upon these buoyant promises, he would
do well to turn them about a bit and
scrutinize their seaworthiness. Here, for
instance, is a letter which appeared in
a leading capitalist paper, the Evening
Post, on September 28:

"I want to tell you readers of a strik-
ing case of a middle-aged man with a
fine education and an excellent record as
a teacher, who, temporarily out of work
through ill health, has not been able to
'come back,' chiefly because he is no
longer young. I have been acquainted
with him for almost two years, and
know him to be faithful, conscientious,
and diligent in his work.

"He has tried his best to secure em-
ployment for himself, to support his de-
pendent family, and is not too proud to
accept a humble position. Yet he tells
me that he is more than disheartened
'to hear again and again the cruel 'You
are too old; there are young men who
have a future.'"

versities."
This letter does not depict an excep-
tional case, but one which could be du-
plicated by the hundreds and thousands.
The great, the undoubtedly great, oppor-
tunity of the young man to secure em-
ployment, translates itself in practice
into the opportunity to squeeze the old
man out of employment. Even this re-
quires qualification, for the young man
who obtains a job does it by squeezing
out not only the old man, but also all
other men, even though they be as young
as himself, who for some cause or other
happen not to be as profitable to the
employer. Nor does the disastrousness
of the illusion concerning the opportunity
of the young man end there. The fuller
the young man is of the illusion, the
harder and more enthusiastically he
plunges into his duties, all the quicker
does he cut the ground from under his
own feet. The more energy he uses up
on his toil, the sooner he too is old, and
to the triumphant shout of "the day of
the young man" he is displaced to make
room for a still younger.

The young have their place and work
in the world. So have the old. As long
as the jungle competition of capitalism
continues, the two can but mutually
crowd upon each other. Only Socialism
can give each the rightful equal oppor-
tunity for labor and reward.

THE MAN HUNT.

"Stop thief! There he goes!" He runs
like a deer.

On his heels in pursuit goes the crowd
with a cheer;

Up alley, down street, round the corner
like mad

He staggers, he's beat. "Knock him
down! Bravo, lad!"

He's down in the mud, how they clutch
at his rags!

Poor devil, he's hurt; see the blood on
the flags.

How white is his face, how starting his
eyes;

He gasps and he cries, "Let me go if
you're men.

I know I'm to blame; I'm a thief,—
well, what then—

It's the first time, I swear, and the
loaf lay inside

Of the shop over there, and the door
open wide.

I've a wife at death's door lying hungry
and cold,

With a babe at her breast, just a babe
three weeks old,

And she raved for a crust; we are
starving, I say;

Let me go, men, you must, oh, don't
take me away.

If you'd heard her, oh, moan in her
fever and cry:

"Don't hurt me, I'm ill, and you hadn't
been stone,

You'd have moved and have done just
the same as have I;

Run out in the street like a madman
and said:

"If I steal she shall eat," and I stole
just this bread.

Oh, sir, 'twas your bread; you'll forgive
me, you will;

Oh don't hurt my wrists, I'll go, yes,
I'll go,

Since no pity exists in your heart for
my woe.

God have mercy, have mercy, this
night on a woman,

Mad with hunger and fright, while the
law claims its prize."

All this as he goes he stammers and
shouts,

Half mad from the blows of the loafers
and louts

Who have beaten him down in their
bloodthirsty glee

For the scum of the town call a man
hunt a spree.

In police pen at last is he thrust with
an oath,

And the doors are made fast 'gainst
the crowd who are loath

To abandon their game while the scent
is so strong;

Such an ending is tame to the man-
hunting throng.

Shall we pause and take breath, and
turn back with the crush,

Or be in at the death when the law
claims its brush?

This fox killed himself, hanged himself
in his cell

For that pitiful pelf!—a suicide's hell.

A woman next day in a base garret lay
stiff and cold, but at rest with a babe
at her breast;

Her eyes staring wide and fixed
straight on the door

She had missed from her side one who
never came more;

She had missed him that night; as the
death film came fast

And encircled her sight she had gazed
till the last.

—G. R. Sims.

The New York Labor News Company
is the literary agency of the Socialist
Labor Party. It prints nothing but
sound Socialist literature.

AN ELOQUENT POLITICAL PLATFORM

The report made on the 6th of this
month to the Western Union Telegraph
Company by a special auditing commit-
tee, setting forth the Company's assets
and liabilities, lurches of their glory the
political platforms of all the parties in
the field—except of the Socialist Labor
Party, whose purposes the report sub-
serves admirably.

Here is its most important part:

PROPERTY ACCOUNT	ASSETS.
Property account owned.....	\$155,169.171
Other securities owned.....	30,025.640
Material and supplies.....	2,732.089
Current assets.....	4,613.188
Total.....	\$172,539.088
LIABILITIES.	
Total capital liabilities.....	\$144,265.093
Current liabilities.....	4,186.402
Temporary loan secured by treasury bonds.....	1,500.000
Deferred non-interest bearing debt.....	12,882.301
Reserves.....	2,500.000
Total.....	\$164,834.596
Surplus.....	\$7,733.692

The above presentation is what has
come to be known in the juggling of
figures as "addition, division, and
silence."

The items under "assets" surely belong
there. Do the items under "liabilities"
belong under that head? Not a whit.

To whom is the "deferred non-interest
bearing debt" amounting to \$12,882,301
due?—To members of the capitalist
class, and not a few of these, folks who
share in the assets.

To whom are the "treasury bonds"
due, given in security for the "tempor-
ary loans," and running up to \$1,500,000?
—Wholly to members of the capitalist
class, and 10 to 1, to many a gentleman
who shares in the ownership of the
assets.

To whom are due the "total capital
liabilities," amounting to the colossal
sum of \$144,265,093?—Every copper
thereof is due to the capitalist class,
many of the members of which likewise
own the assets.

In short, is any portion of the al-
leged liabilities a liability of the cap-
italist class to the working class?—Not a
copper.

Accordingly—

1st. The "liabilities" are no liabilities
at all: they are assets attempted to be
concealed under the cover of debts;

2nd. The "surplus" of only \$7,733,692
is deception;

3rd. The actual "surplus" is to be ob-
tained, not by subtracting the alleged
liabilities from the assets, but by adding
the two;

4th. The surplus of the Western Union
Telegraph Company is not the relative-
ly paltry sum of \$7,733,692; it is the
sum of \$337,402,484; and the figure in-
dicates the existing surplus values pro-
duced by but withheld from Labor.

Truly an eloquent political platform.
Does any of the planks of the Roose-
velt-Hearst party promote the proper
understanding of the facts, and thereby
promote the appointing of that Auditing
Committee that the Social Question is
evolving?

Does any of the planks of the anti-
Roosevelt-Hearst party, misnamed
Democratic, in any way help dispel the
mystification in which the above
"liabilities" are wrapped, and helps along
that Auditing Committee that these
heaving times are big with?

Or, does, perchance, any of the planks
of the party which simultaneously and
at once cheers Roosevelt as a teacher of
Socialism, and parrots the Democratic
claptrap of "cheap goods" for the work-
ers, and which, for a money considera-
tion, licks the boots of the Civic Federa-
tionized "labor leaders," who regularly
kick its shins—does any of the planks
of that concern, misnamed "Socialist"
party, contribute in the slightest to-
wards that education and organization
that alone can crystallize in that
Auditing Committee that will tear to
pieces the false pretenses of bogus
auditors?

Never one!

There is but one political party that
is at work at that task.

There is but one political party whose
labors are urging the advent of that
great Auditing Committee that is to re-
port the capitalist "assets" under
"liabilities to the Working Class," and
turn the lump liabilities to Society, or-
ganized under the Socialist, or Industrial
Republic.

That party is the Socialist Labor
Party.

PENNA. S. L. P. FILES TICKET.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 5.—The So-
cialist Labor Party petitions for its com-
plete state ticket were filed here yester-
day with the Secretary of the Common-
wealth. The candidate for Governor is
George G. Anton, of Philadelphia; for
Lieutenant-Governor, William H. Thom-
as, of Buena Vista. Owing to the fact of
the so-called Socialist party having gone
to the capitalist courts and deprived the
S. L. P. from using its name on the
ballot, the party will appear under the
name of Industrialist Party.



UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I hear
nowadays a good deal against the
"wage-system." It does seem to me as
if some people can't distinguish be-
tween a good thing and its abuse.

UNCLE SAM—Where is the good
thing?

B. J.—Why, the wage system is a
good thing enough, only it may be
abused. The abuses ought to be
changed, not the thing itself.

U. S.—Do you remember how offen-
sive an odor there was near your neck
some weeks ago?

B. J.—Yes, indeed. I had a big boll
there; it festered, and, of course, the
odor wasn't good.

U. S.—Would you call that odor sim-
ply the "abuse" of a good thing, the
boll?

B. J. (angrily)—You are guying me.

U. S.—Would you, now?

B. J.—No, indeed!

U. S.—Well, what you call "abuses"
of the wage system are to the wage
system what that odor was to the
boll.

B. J.—But the boll was inherently a
bad thing, without one redeeming fea-
ture.

U. S.—So is the wage system, ex-
actly.

B. J. (very impatiently)—Come, now,
what are you giving me?

U. S.—I am giving it to you straight.

B. J.—Have you ever heard of a
"good boll"?

U. S.—Not from the lips of any sen-
sible person.

B. J.—Now I got you! Haven't you
though, heard of "good wages"?

U. S.—Not from people who knew
what they were talking about. He
who has to depend on wages is like
him who is

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

NO WONDER "A. M. SIMONS, EDITOR," HATED THE S. L. P. AND BLACKGUARDED DE LEON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist party men are scrapping. Simons, Editor, is fired from his job on the "Daily Socialist." He has bought himself a fine residence in aristocratic Evanston, a Chicago suburb, and paid for it, all the while lamenting his poor finances in connection with the Daily, where Simons and his wife have been drawing \$40 per week.

The editorial work is now being done by J. O. Bentall, the S. P. State Secretary of Illinois, and formerly Swedish ex-minister and editor of the "Christian Socialist." In addition to Bentall, there is a certain "S. P. lawyer," Stover by name, also editing the Daily.

A. S. C.
Chicago, Ill., September 30.

PEOPLE FILLS NEED IN SEATTLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Have been canvassing Seattle again during the past week, and with the co-operation of local members we managed to land fourteen more subs for Party papers.

Several out-door meetings were held with Gillhaus, O'Hanrahan and me as speakers; and with the able assistance of Keith and Miller we succeeded in selling 600 Daily Peoples and 110 pamphlets. Will leave to-morrow for a short stay in Everett and Bellingham, Wash. From the latter place I go to Vancouver, B. C., where I am in hopes of meeting with success.

Chas. Pierson.
Seattle, Wash., September 26.

A REQUEST FROM EDINBURGH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have been requested by the Edinburgh Branch of the Socialist Labor Party to forward to you for publication the following resolutions, a copy of which will also be sent to our National Executive Committee, and one to the Editor of the Socialist.

The resolution:
"That the Edinburgh Branch regrets that the letter, by Lily Gair Wilkinson, published in the June Socialist, went unchallenged by the Editor, and that this Branch calls upon the N. E. C. to publish the article by James Wilson, which appeared in the Weekly People of June 4th, in order to bring out the real S. L. P. position with regard to the Spokane question, and to what is known popularly as the I'm a Bum Section of the I. W. W." For the Edinburgh Branch,
George Robert Cockburn Secy.

UNION SCABS.

New Orleans, September 29.—Clerks of the New Orleans & North Eastern, Alabama & Vicksburg Railroad running into Shreveport, La., are on strike for better conditions. The vice-president has taken out an injunction against the strikers to prevent them "interfering in any way and with anybody working for the road. A batch of clerks was shipped from St. Louis and Chicago to take the strikers' places, but when they arrived, and were instructed to go to work, they found they were to scab. They immediately struck, but the good union men organized in the American Federation of Labor, handling freight, switching cars, running engines, firing up engines, remained at work and received orders from scab clerks.

This morning one strike breaker shot and mortally wounded a street car conductor for calling him a scab.

Chas. Wilson.
New Orleans, La., September 29.

DROPS HIS PREJUDICES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Just a few lines which may be considered out of the ordinary, but nevertheless which I consider of great value to the Socialist propaganda in the U. S. I am very cautious of praising anyone for fear it might be the cause of his downfall, but when I say that I consider the writings and contributions of Comrade Mackenzie of Australia to our paper as an invaluable aid insofar as they contain historical data, I think the comrades will agree with me; the same of the Sydney People. While a great many members may not have seen nor read the Sydney People, nor have been able to subscribe for it, I believe it would be good propaganda for all Sections to

subscribe for it. It is like our own paper, and Hades and all the fakirs cannot prevail against it. It is especially useful at present when the "Appeal to Reason" is telling the world how Socialists are in control in Australasia.

I did not have the pleasure of seeing Comrade Mackenzie when he passed through San Francisco, but I send him my greetings for the Revolution.

Once in San Francisco I told the comrades that when they took an Irishman or Scotchman into the Section, they should try him for twelve months on probation, and if he could stand a tune on the bagpipe without weakening after the twelve months, to admit him. Well, I don't believe there is a snake charmer alive to-day who could get Comrade Mackenzie to dance for the capitalist class. As for myself, I will have to confess that the snake charmers and traditions carried me away, but never again.

A. C. McGinty.
Los Angeles, Calif., September 25.

TWO S. P. MEMBERS "SUICIDE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Two Socialist party members here committed suicide! Mary Rantz, corresponding secretary of Local Philadelphia, S. P. and Mordca Sclorowitz, recording secretary of the S. P., both members in good standing, were driven to this deed by the quacks in the Socialist party. The two comrades voluntarily committed suicide by becoming S. L. P. "corpses." Comrades Rantz and Sclorowitz are now "dead" indeed—dead to the S. P.

But a short time ago, Sclorowitz was an opponent of the S. L. P. He is now thoroughly posted.

Let the comrades everywhere keep on hammering away. Here are the two resignations of these newly acquired S. L. P. members.

Adolph Silver.
Philadelphia, Pa., October 3.

(Enclosure.)

I
Phila., Pa., Sept. 27, 1910.
Local Philadelphia, S. P.
1305 Arch St.

Owing to the fact that I have found out to my entire satisfaction that the Socialist Labor Party, and not the Socialist party of which I am at the present time a member, is the party that deserves the support of the working class, I therefore ask you to take my name off your books and consider me a non-member.

I could advance many reasons, but consider it useless.

Yours for Socialism,
M. M. Sclorowitz.

II
Phila., Pa., October 2, 1910.
Local Philadelphia, S. P.
1305 Arch St.

Dear Comrades:—I hereby tender my resignation from the Socialist party of America.

If any reason is required, I would state that I have been given to understand and have been made painfully to feel that to dare to find out the true history of Socialism in America; to dare to show the slightest interest; or to seek the slightest information about Socialism from any other source than the Socialist party—to dare this is to be guilty of treason. It seems that to dare to compare and to question the infallibility of the Socialist party on any economic or political question is to dare to question or to doubt, no matter how sincerely, and no matter how great the desire of such comrade to serve the Cause of Socialism, to the best of his or her ability, he or she becomes at once the subject of the ugliest suspicions, and no life is too black and no name is too low to apply to that person, whose only crime has been to try to serve the Cause as honestly and as intelligently as possible.

All the above having been my experience, and having in spite of the above difficulties succeeded in informing myself of the true history of the Socialist Movement in America, and having found out how, at the National Convention of 1896 of the Socialist Labor Party, at that time the only party of Socialism in the United States, how at that convention fourteen years ago, Socialism in America was put upon a sound and scientific basis by the recognition and endorsement of the only proper and logical attitude of a party of Socialism toward the

Economic Question; and then, having further learned, how from that time forth a certain reactionary element in the party began to work and try by every means, fair or foul, to break up and destroy the Socialist Movement in America, until in 1900 this reactionary element, which formed what is now the S. P., did succeed in throwing the Socialist Movement into a confusion from which it has not yet recovered and which, in my mind, constitutes the greatest crime ever done to the working class of this country;—having discovered all this and other facts too numerous to go into here, I arrived at the point where the only logical and honest thing for me to do as a sincere Socialist was to withdraw from the S. P., and go over to the only true and revolutionary organization in America, the Socialist Labor Party.

Yours for the revolution and correct tactics,
Mary Rantz.

FUN FOR THE MILLIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I believe that Comrade Gillhaus, who is now running for Congress on the S. L. P. ticket in the state of Washington, should not be deprived of his share of the fun that all of us here are having with the sleepy "alte Tante," as he correctly calls the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." For his benefit, since his name figures in the joke, and also for the benefit of all others, here goes—

The readers of the Daily People remember that in two recent issues of the "Volkszeitung" the "alte Tante" was beside herself with giggles, announcing that Comrade Gillhaus, who was our Presidential candidate in 1908, had left the "Professor's" party and had accepted a nomination for Congress from the Socialist party of Washington; and the readers of the Daily People also remember that in due time thereupon there appeared a letter from Gillhaus—to whom no doubt the Daily People or the National Secretary of the S. L. P. sent the "Volkszeitung" clippings for his amusement,—absolutely repudiating the "Volkszeitung's" report as false and stupid.

Now comes the joke.
On October 1 the "Volkszeitung," referring to Gillhaus' repudiation, retracted its false news with "great and sincere joy," but closed with these words: "But why date the letter from Seattle, Wash., when it was born in Goulash avenue, of this city?"

I roared when I read that. What on earth could the "alte Tante" mean but that, judging others by itself, the letter was a fabrication by some comrade who lives on Second avenue, nicknamed "Goulash avenue." Thereupon, having duly enjoyed the paragraph in the company of some other German comrades, we decided to get up a letter to the "Volkszeitung" poking fun at it, and asking, with praises for the "Volkszeitung's" keen eye, for further information with regard to the "Goulash avenue" birthplace of Gillhaus' letter. The letter which we got up was taken to Elizabeth, N. J., by one of us who lives there and mailed from there.

What follows certainly proves how well deserved are the "Volkszeitung's" titles of "alte Tante" and "sleepy." The "Volkszeitung" of yesterday has the following letter-box answer to our letter:

"A. Sch. Elizabeth.—The alleged candidate in question (G.) had his correction mailed by somebody or another from Seattle to this city so that it would seem that he was in that city. But it so happened that on the very day of the arrival of the letter Mr. G. appeared in person in Goulash avenue, a name under which the lower part of Second avenue is known on account of the good goulashes that are to be had there."

Pass these along.
Jos. Scheuerer.
New York, Goulash Ave., October 5.

BOOMING THE MILWAUKEE RAISERS OF INTEREST ON THE CITY BONDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I write to thank you for information in re S. L. P. in this town. I visited Mr. Keller and found him an enthusiastic comrade of the S. L. P. Last Thursday (29th September) night, I called on him and was informed he was attending a meeting of the S. P. in the town square. I immediately steered for that spot and found a fairly sized and attentive meeting being held under the above auspices. I was in time to hear about the "cleanest municipal council in America to-day" which the speaker, the S. P. candidate for Governor in New Jersey lauded as if the social revolution had become an accomplished fact, and telling the workers that the Senate "must be run, as I should say, captured by the Socialists," similar to the Milwaukee outfit. He also dwelt at length on "the land of the free and the home of the brave

idea," which, according to him, had the working class by the throat. However, later on he demonstrated that Milwaukee must be the "home of the brave." (He wanted Milwaukee all over the land). He thanked the audience for the very attentive hearing they had given him and that he would be very glad if any one would step forward and partake of the literature that was free. Then, with a "G-o-o-o-d night, friends," he stepped down.

I asked if he would be good enough to answer a few questions. He had to get up again as he could not very well get out of it. The first was asked by Comrade Keller. "Are there two Socialist parties in this country and why?"

Answer: "Was once, but now only one; other dead, split took place '99 over smashing unions; one faction held unions must be smashed; S. T. & L. A. organized to do so. The other, of which the S. P. was formed, held unions must be preserved. Since, S. P. grew; 400,000 votes, Milwaukee, etc., all left of the other (no name) was represented by a high priest of Anarchistic fanaticism at City Hall Place, New York, where he edits an Anarchistic, etc., sheet." (I thought he was going to say that the only subscriber to this paper was this double dyed villain himself, but he stopped there).

Keller again asked another question which was about the Unity Resolution at the International Congress of 1904, urging unity in all countries where there were two or more Socialist parties, and at the same time pointing out that there were two parties in this country, and that the "double-dyed villain" who sits at City Hall Place publishing, printing and reading his own paper, is a delegate for the S. L. P. of America at the Congress, and besides is a member of the International Bureau for America, and also that some time ago a number of representatives from the S. L. P. and a like number from the S. P. met at New Jersey and decided on Unity of the two parties, the findings of this conference being thrown out by the S. P. Executive while every action was endorsed by the S. L. P.

This threw him entirely off his balance. His answer to this was: "Will any one in this audience ask an intelligent question on Socialism?" I said, "Yes. Would you please show how it is that the 400,000 votes polled proves the S. P. correct." Answer: "You are an Anarchist, and a follower of this City Hall Place fanatic (after all there were two of us) and I have met your kind before, and if you interrupt me any more I shall call a policeman."

Turning then to Keller, whose question the crowd was pressing him to answer he said: "Somebody asked a speaker somewhere in Providence a question and while waiting for a reply the man dropped dead." Stepping down he said he hoped he (Keller) would not do likewise. He then Milwaukee to the policeman, who was standing about forty yards away, amidst the jeers and laughter of the crowd.

I got on his soap-box and challenged him to debate and not to run away. I then pointed out the mission of this crook, meantime the policeman coming up, presumably at the instigation of our late departed friend who vanished.

Comrade Keller then took the stand and delivered a short but excellent lecture on S. P. freakishness and local A. F. of L. scabbery. The only thing that we were sorry about was that we had no literature (ours the fault), we having dropped across this meeting accidentally. We hope to tackle the same place again, but we shall make sure we are equipped with literature.

T. T.
Newport, R. I., October 3.

BRINGING YOUNGSTOWN UP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Since our last account we have been moving in the right direction. We held four meetings on the Public Square; two last week, and two the week before. The writer was to Canton on two Saturdays and Sundays; the last Canton meeting was to call the bluff of the Mayor who issued an edict that no political meetings would be tolerated any more. But we held ours, and it was the best of the season. We were left alone; even the Salvation Army gave us a wide berth.

Right here, let me thank Comrade Ungewilder of Chicago, for that clipping. It is O. K.

At the two meetings of the week before last we sold some three dollars worth of literature; at those of last week two and one-half dollars were taken for Weeklies and other literature. Those meetings went off nicely, but last Friday we had to discipline a would-be rowdy, a saloonkeeper, known as "Lights-out Mack," who runs a drink emporium where we held our meeting. This man tried to have our

stand upset by having a farmer run into it with his team. The farmer refused to do this dirty piece of work. I therefore opened fire on the gentleman and he slunk away amid the jeers of and groans of the crowd.

To-day we were busy all day. We organized the Political Refugees' League of Youngstown on a permanent basis, with eight organizations represented. At a business meeting of the Section we took in four new members. I just now returned from a visit to the Hungarians, where there were twenty-three new members added to the old S. L. P.

Maybe the Kongs don't love us for our work. But we keep on just the same. We expect to double our bundle order of the Weekly People. Meanwhile I would ask the comrades to keep on supplying us with articles on the Starvation Army.

E. R. Markley.
Youngstown, O., October 2.

PURE AND SIMPLE POLITICS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—That the all-absorbing topic just now is politics goes without saying, and that our pure and simple trades unionists are in politics, is as self-evident. But now there is a distinction. In years gone by they always proclaimed, "Keep politics out of the union," which, however, did not prevent their leaders from entering the proscribed practice up to their very ears, as for instance, when "we" elected a "labor mayor."

But this antiquated and silly pretense is not merely abandoned now, it is even ridiculed by these very pure and simple. Such was the case at a political convention held here last Monday, and at which delegates were present from trades unions from all over the state.

This gathering was due to the fact that various propositions, which had been handed to the legislature, had been entirely neglected by the capitalist legislators. Accordingly a rumor was afloat that these pure and simple would set up their own political party, as has been done at other places. But though they progressed a little, they have not as yet come to this logical conclusion, for it takes a very long time before a genuine pure and simple will make a step forward. Seeing this, the S. P.-ites performed a great "boring" performance, but it was no go; the pure and simple would not allow themselves to be committed.

On the other hand, in true pure and simple style, fault was found with a number of legislators who had not acted in "favor of labor," just as if capitalist interests maintained political parties for "brother labor." Capitalist interests are at least logical. They know that to safeguard themselves; they require all the modern means of legislation; therefore they maintain the necessary party machinery. Labor must do the same if it wishes to see results. To go a-begging is simply disgusting and degrading.

Despite the fact that begging has brought no results in the past, it was decided to carry on the same disgraceful thing. Thus the following questions were propounded, which will be sent to all candidates. And then "organized labor" will be supposed to vote according to the answer received:

"Will you urge and vote for a bill to regulate the issuance of restraining orders, defining and limiting the meaning of conspiracy and granting relief to labor from the injunction abuse?"

"Will you urge and vote for an eight-hour law covering all contracts and sub-contracts for supplies which cannot be bought in the open market for state and state institutions, and extended to all public works of the state, country, city, town and other sub-division thereof?"

"Will you urge and vote for a law abolishing the contract labor system in the prisons, penitentiaries and reform institutions of the state, and substitute therefore the state use and public works system of such labor?"

What are these but very harmless for capitalist interests? Any candidate may answer them affirmatively if he feels so inclined; for anyone who places any faith in campaign promises is childish.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

D. K. CLEVELAND, O.—For instance, in Sweden the Government taxes are taken out of the wages of the wage earner, and are directly collected from his earnings. In such a country the worker pays the taxes. That is a feudal way of governmental expropriation.—Next question next week.

S. Z. TORONTO, ONT.—The Single Tax has frequently been treated in these columns, so frequently that its abstract treatment should be superfluous. Such an off-handed matter can be profitably re-handled only when concrete events justify. Probably next week there will be such a handling of it.

E. H. DULUTH, MINN.—The I. W. W., (that is the bona fide I. W. W. of which Richter of Hamtramck, Mich., is National Secretary, not the bogus thing that Socialist party papers nursed into existence, and which is called the "I'm-a-bummary") is no integral part of the Socialist Labor Party. The I. W. W. is an economic organization, run upon economic lines, and which, being soundly constructed, rejects the pure and simple notion of "no politics in the Union," and recognizes the necessity of united political action by the workers as a necessity towards ultimate emancipation.—Read the address "The Preamble of the I. W. W." issued by the S. L. P.

A. H. S. OAK BLUFFS, MASS.—He who expects the courtesy of the columns of a paper must himself approach the paper with courtesy. Until you cleanse yourself of the discourtesy of your last letter you are entitled to no further consideration.

S. S. NEW YORK.—The first Editor of the Chicago "Daily Socialist" was Algic Martin Simons. The gentleman has since been fired. On this subject and for many details thereon see the S. P. paper "The Provoker," of Chicago.—Next question next week.

E. R. M. YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Send the article. Little talk and plenty of facts.

D. B. PASADENA, CALIF.—Articles that start one way, and then ramble all over creation are not acceptable.

W. McC. STRATFORD, ONT.—On the group of the N. E. C. members of the S. L. P., the Sub-Committee, the National Secretary, and the Editor of The People, the N. E. C. members are standing directly behind the Sub-Committee members, who are seated. The names of the N. E. C. members, beginning from left to right, are Thomas (Pa.), Marek (Conn.), Relmer (Mass.), Kircher (Ohio), Weinstein (Lettish S. L. Federation), Olive M. Johnson (Calif.), and Reinstein (N. Y.).

F. C. NEWARK, N. J.—Louis Blanc and Carlyle are good writers to read on the French Revolution. The next Eugene Sue story to be published, "The Sword of Honor," should also be read. It is the history of the French Revolution well told from a unique side.

G. H. DURHAM, ENG.—Is the correction intended for our private information, or would you wish it published?

T. J. M. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—"Capital" is that part of wealth which is used for the production of more wealth, and which, besides that feature, combines these others:

First, its being privately owned;
Second, its being socially necessary for production;
Third, its being operated essentially

sons are mere instruments to carry principles into effect. The S. L. P. stands for the interest of the working class; therefore each worker who is true to himself should vote for it.

Argus.
Hartford, Conn., October 5.

KEEP IN TRIM!
WITH
PERA-CASCARA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
AND
Torpid Liver
100 PILLS 25¢
SENT POST-PAID
H. L. BERGER
CHEMIST & APOTHECARY
310 AVE. CND. 30 NEW YORK

by wage earners, and not by the owners;
Fourth, and as a consequence, its being a weapon for the exploitation of the wage earners and their subjection.—Next question next week.

A. S. C. CHICAGO, ILL.—The "United Shoe Workers of America," organized about a year ago, differs from the Tobin body, not in structure, but in the methods of recruiting their members. As to structure, both are craft Unions. As to the method of recruiting their members, the Tobin organization proceeds via the employer; "sees" him first, and his consent, approval and support being obtained, approaches the employees. The other organization ignores the employer and addresses itself directly to the employees.

R. K. CLEVELAND, O.—It is more than likely that the "Volkszeitung" does not mean to lie when it denies the identity of the present 9th Congress District (where its Hillquit never rose to the vote polled by the S. L. P. candidate in 1896, and where the said H's vote tumbled away down hopelessly last time) with the 9th Congress District of 1896. Remember the "Volkszeitung" Timbuctoos have written about "the State of Chicago." They are even more profoundly ignorant of American affairs than they are of economics. There has been a reapportionment of the Districts since 1896, but the old 9th Congress District preserved its number just because the changes in its and in the near-by Districts were trifling. The area of the present 9th District is substantially what it was in 1896. In this instance, our charity inclines us to speak the "Volkszeitung" free of mendacity. It is simply hopelessly ignorant.

C. H. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For a fuller answer to the question: "What is the difference between the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L.," read the pamphlet: "The Preamble of the I. W. W." issued by the Labor News, 28 City Hall Place, this city. For an off-hand answer the following may be said:

The A. F. of L. holds that Labor and Capital have common or reciprocal interests: the I. W. W. holds that the two are irreconcilable foes.

The A. F. of L. keeps Labor divided into craft Unions, with autonomous interests, and thereby forces its Unions to scab upon one another, and the scabbery is sanctified by "contracts": the I. W. W. organizes the Unions upon an integral basis, thus rendering mutually scabbery impossible and Labor emancipation possible. As a consequence the I. W. W. rejects the "sanctity of the contracts" between employer and employee.

The A. F. of L. seeks to patch up peace between the exploiter and the working class, and thereby benumb the working class's class-consciousness; the I. W. W. rejects the peace theory and aims at the abolition of Capitalism.

W. E. KANSAS CITY, MO.—The article in "The Call" hailing Roosevelt as a teacher appeared in its issue of September 6. It was reproduced in full in the Daily People of the next day with a proper "kick."

W. H. C. NEW BRIGHTON, PA.: J. W. S. TUCSON, ARIZ.; H. W. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; J. C. JOHANNESBURG, S. A.; S. R. BROOKLYN, N. Y.; A. S. C. CHICAGO, ILL.; W. C. McC. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; O. M. H. TOLEDO, O.; R. C. SPOKANE, WASH.; H. R. HAMTRAMCK, MICH.; H. F. LOUISVILLE, KY.; ICH.; H. F. LOUISVILLE, KY.; J. M. R. TORONTO, ONT.—Matter received.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF
Daily People
Anniversary Medallions
have been procured from the manufacturers and are offered to the first comers at
30 Cents Postage prepaid.
Detached from its red ribbon, this medallion makes a charming watch fob, and will always bring back memories of the trying times our Party Press has withstood.
N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtney,
National Secretary, 144 Duquesne ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
5 p. m.

IMPORTANT FOR SECTION COOK COUNTY, ILL.

To the members of the Socialist Labor
Party of Cook County, Ill.

Comrades:—The members of the Gen-
eral Committee are earnestly endeavor-
ing to find the most effective way of
building up the movement in Cook Coun-
ty. This has taken up most of the ses-
sions of the General Committee meetings
for some time past. Several good sug-
gestions were made, but the members
of the committee feel that this should
be laid before the entire membership for
action.

One thing, however, the committee
did decide; that is to arrange an Entertain-
ment and Ball for the benefit of the
agitation fund. The National Organizer
will be here on the 20th of November and
will stay till New Year, with good pros-
pects of remaining for an unlimited time.
We have got to be prepared with suffi-
cient funds to keep him here, so it is
necessary to act at once. The work of
the Entertainment is under way.

Comrade Katz is one of the ablest or-
ganizers, speakers, and lecturers of the
S. L. P. at the present time. With his
aid, and with the local comrades putting
their shoulders to the wheel, we shall
have in a short time a splendid working
organization. Besides Katz, we are en-
deavoring to secure the services of at
least one more able organizer. We are in
communication with several comrades,
with good prospects of securing one on
reasonable terms.

We realize that this is a tremendous
undertaking for the size of the organiza-
tion we have. BUT IT WILL HAVE TO
BE DONE, AND IT IS POSSIBLE. We
have full confidence that the members,
irrespective of whether they have been
active in the past or not, will respond to
this call in a manner worthy of S. L. P.
men and women. As we have already
stated, the undertaking is a gigantic one.
To keep two organizers in the field, with
the need for holding hall meetings, as
outdoor agitation is out of the question
during the winter, with advertising,
printing and carfare, it will require a
weekly outlay of \$35. In other words,
we must have two thousand dollars a
year. On its face, this looks like a very
hard proposition, but we are positive
that with a little effort WE CAN AND
SHALL SUCCEED.

Towards this fund we have already
\$125 on hand. The proceeds of the com-
ing Entertainment will go to this fund,
and with your aid we shall make this
affair the biggest financial success the
S. L. P. ever had in Chicago. The work
of the Entertainment is carried on. One
of the finest and most centrally located
halls in the city has been secured for the
18th of December, 1910. Professional
talent for the program and good music is
also secured. Ticket and other printing
matter is ready for use. So you see,
comrades, everything is ready and wait-
ing for you to take up the work and
carry it to a successful issue. WILL
YOU DO IT?

This and other important matters will
come up for discussion at the next Gen-
eral Party meeting to be held on SUN-
DAY, October 30, 2:30 p. m. sharp, AT
HUNGARIAN HEADQUARTERS, 816
MILWAUKEE AVENUE, NEAR CHI-
CAGO AVENUE.

Every member must be present; no
excuse for not attending will be accept-
ed.

Comrades, we have a serious task be-
fore us. The organization work has been
neglected long enough. This can not go
on any longer. Every comrade will have
to make up his or her mind to work,
and work hard. Let us, one and all, get
down to work with a will. We have
been sleeping long enough, it is time to
wake up. To pay dues is a necessity,
but to do this alone (and sometimes not
even this) will not bring the needed re-
sults. If every member will do his or
her full duty towards the movement, we
are bound to have results.

The sentiment manifested by the
working class is in favor of the S. L. P.
wherever work is carried on. Chicago,
this most developed industrial centre, is
neglected in the most shameful manner.
In the face of favorable conditions to
remain inactive is a crime. To make up
for lost time there is only one way:
get down to work with a determina-
tion that will make the inactivity of the
past look insignificant, and keep up the
determination and work until capitalism
will be done away with.

In closing I ask you again to make it
your business to attend the General

Party meeting, as we must have every
member present.

For Section Cook County, Ill.,
Ignatz Friedman, Organizer.

SECTION NEW YORK'S CALL FOR PRESENTS.

To Sections, Members and Sympa-
thizers of the S. L. P.,

Comrades:—

This is a direct call upon you to aid
us in making our Annual Fall Festival
the success that it should be made.
Jointly with this affair which this year
will be held on Thanksgiving Day,
Thursday, November 24, 1910, at Grand
Central Palace, New York City, we
usually arrange a bazaar and Fair on
the occasion of which all presents sent
to us by members and sympathizers
are auctioned off, the proceeds to go
towards the Daily People.

The committee having charge of the
arrangements is endeavoring to raise
more funds this year for the reason
that we were compelled to increase our
expenses due in the main to our
desire to furnish as good a program
as possible. Having attained a high
standard in the arrangement of these
affairs, it is our aim to reach a point
that is expected of and is becoming
such an organization as the S. L. P.

Are YOU with us? If you are show
it by your actions. We need the co-
operation of all in order to succeed.
What we expect you to do is to send
us some handwork of any description,
such as women are able to make.
Fancy sofa pillows, centre pieces for
tables, chair cushions, dollies, or any
other object of ever so little value can
be disposed of profitably at these
fairs. It is through this medium that
we have often in the past raised funds
that enabled the Daily People to go
ahead with its work of enlightening
the masses. Often in the past the
money from these sources helped the
Daily People to keep up its good work.

All presents should be sent to L. C.
Fraina, 28 City Hall Place, New York
City.

MINNESOTA S. L. P. ATTENTION.

Comrades:—The Minnesota State
Executive Committee appeals to you
for more funds to carry on the State
campaign, and the Rudolph Katz agi-
tation and organization tour. Just
now, and for two or three weeks, we
shall need money to pay for printing
State platforms and other expenses in
connection with the trip of our candi-
date for Governor, who will speak in
various cities and country towns in
the State.

We have secured 2,375 signatures for
our petition and on October 6, we filed
them with the State Secretary, after
paying a fee of \$50. Let each and
every comrade do his, or her duty so
we can say, "Well done, S. L. P.!"

Send all moneys to the undersigned.
M. J. Cikaneck,
275 Duke Street,
St. Paul.

To date the following has been re-
ceived for the Minnesota S. L. P. Cam-
paign Fund:

Previously acknowledged \$55.00
H. W. Brandborg, list 4155
G. H. Campbell, Winona, list 24 5.00
J. F. Flynn, St. Paul, list 49 1.00
Wm. McCue, St. Paul, list 2 2.25
John Olson, Minneapolis, list 4 2.00
Peter Rell, Minneapolis, list 6 3.00
Hans Carstensen, St. Paul, list 8 1.50
H. Johnson, St. Paul, list 49 1.00

Total \$71.40

LOUISVILLE, S. L. P. MEN, ATTEN- TION!

Comrades:—

The campaign in this city is pro-
gressing better than ever before as
far as the interest manifested and the
sales of literature and copies of the
Daily and Weekly People count for
progress. But several members have
failed to either contribute towards de-
fraying the expenses of the campaign,
or to encourage the active members
by so much as attending the open air
meetings, or aiding in the sale or dis-
tribution of literature. This is not
the way to prove oneself a good So-
cialist.

The following amounts have been
contributed to date to bear the ex-
penses of the campaign:
Jos. Reibel, \$6.50; Rudolph Smith,
\$1.50; Jas. H. Arnold, 90; Wm. Braun,
60c; Louis Fleisher, 75c; A. Reinhart,
50c; Henry Schwab, 50c; John Kraus,
35c; Geo. P. Hablich, 25c; Jos. Ulrich,
20c; Fred Blake, 15c; total, \$12.20.

Several of the old veterans do not
appear in this list, and their con-
tributions are asked. There are some
more bills to meet, and we must meet
them; but we cannot meet these bills
without the money.

Again, I desire to urge every mem-
ber of the Party to attend the re-
maining meetings and demonstrate
that S. L. P. men have grit, courage,
backbone. Meetings are advertised to

be held as follows:

Adam and Fulton streets, Thursday,
October 13, 7:30 p. m.
Jackson and Breckenridge streets,
Thursday, October 20, 7:30 p. m.
Seventeenth street and High avenue,
Thursday, October 27, 7:30 p. m.
Fourth and Central avenues, South
Louisville, November 3, 7:30 p. m.
Every Saturday night, Third and
Market streets, 7:30 p. m.
Jas. H. Arnold.

FRANK E. PASSONNO'S TOUR.

S. L. P. Candidate for Governor.
Norwich—Wednesday, Oct. 12.
Oneonta—Thursday, Oct. 13.
Binghamton—Friday, Oct. 14.
Port Jervis—Saturday, Oct. 15.
Middletown—Monday, Oct. 17.
New York City—Tuesday, Oct. 18.
New York City—Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Port Richmond—Thursday, Oct. 20.
Brooklyn—Friday, Oct. 21.
Patchogue—Saturday, Oct. 22.

JAMES T. HUNTER'S TOUR.

S. L. P. Candidate for Lieut-Governor.
Syracuse—Wednesday, Oct. 12.
Oswego—Thursday, Oct. 13.
Syracuse—Friday, Oct. 14.
Oneida—Saturday, Oct. 15.
Rome—Monday, Oct. 17.
Utica—Tuesday, Oct. 18.
Little Falls—Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Watertown—Thursday, Oct. 20.
Ogdensburg—Friday, Oct. 21.
Malone—Saturday, Oct. 22.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION.

Mt. Vernon—Oct. 29. Speaker, Paul
Augustine.
Newburgh—Oct. 15. Speaker, Paul
Augustine.
Newburgh—Oct. 23. Speaker, L. C.
Fraina.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS, SECTION RICHMOND COUNTY.

Saturday, October 15—Port Rich-
mond Square, Port Richmond. Speak-
er, John Donohue of New York.
Thursday, October 20—Port Rich-
mond Square, Port Richmond. Speak-
er, Frank E. Passonno, candidate for
Governor.
Saturday, October 22—Castleton
avenue and Elizabeth street, West New
Brighton. Speakers, W. A. Walters
and E. Moonells of New York.

PASSONNO IN NEW YORK CITY.

Will Speak at Ratification Meetings
Under Auspices of Assembly Dis-
tricts of Section New York, S. L. P.
Frank E. Passonno, S. L. P. candi-
date for Governor in the State of New
York, will speak at the following ratifi-
cation meetings, to be held under the
auspices of the respective Assembly
Districts:

Tuesday, October 18, 8 P. M.
8th A. D.—Rutgers Square and East
Broadway. Other speakers will be:
Paul Augustine in English, and J.
Schlossberg and S. Smilansky in Jew-
ish.

Wednesday, October 19, 8 P. M.
28th A. D.—Northeast corner 125th
street and Seventh avenue. Other
speakers will be: Wm. Walters and S.
Moskowitz.

The Assembly Districts concerned
will see to it that all arrangements
necessary are duly made. Party mem-
bers and sympathizers are urged to
attend.

For Section New York, S. L. P.,
L. C. Fraina, Ass't Organizer.

STODEL'S TOUR IN CONNECTICUT.

Mystic, October 12-13-14.
Norwich, October 15-16.
Williamantic, October 17.
Rockville and Manchester, October 18-
19-20.
New Britain and Bristol, October 21-
22-23.
Middletown, October 24-25-26.
Meriden, October 27-28-29.
Bridgeport, October 31-November 1.
South Norwalk, November 2-3.
New Haven, November 4-5.

KATZ IN MINNESOTA.

Winona, Minn.—October 12-13-14-15.
Faribault, Minn.—October 16-17-18.
Mankato, Minn.—October 19-20-21.
St. Paul, Minn.—October 22-23-24-
25-26-27.
Duluth, Minn.—October 28-29-30-31.
Superior, WISCONSIN—November
1-2-3.
Minneapolis, Minn.—November 4-5-
6-7-8-9-10-11.

NEW JERSEY OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

October 13th, Chas. Sperie in Passaic
County.
October 15th, Chas. Sperie in Newark.
October 15th, John Butterworth in
Hoboken.
Sections kindly note above dates and
make further necessary arrangements
with speakers.

New Jersey S. E. C.

THOSE IN EARNEST

Are the Ones Who Make Socialism
Known.

A great opportunity and the workers
so few, is the reflection that sums up
the results of last week's subscription
getting.

A man in earnest finds means, or, if
he cannot find, creates them, said
Channing. These words well describe
those who are in earnest for the S.L.P.

It is not always the one with the
most time and means at his disposal
that does things. On the contrary it
is generally the one who has to
"create" them, from whom we hear.

This is not at all as it should be.
There should be no laggards in the
ranks of the S. L. P.

The laggard goes about, and patroniz-
ingly inquires of the busy ones, "how
are things going?" It never seems to
enter his head that he should put to
himself the question, "What am I do-
ing to make things go?"

Maybe it is the fault of the busy
ones that they don't put the do noth-
ings to work. Every man is good for
something. Find out what the in-
active ones can do and put them at
that.

By utilizing all of its units the S.L.P.
could initiate a propaganda movement
that would be felt throughout the land,
instead of, as it is, in spots only.

We at this end, doing all that we
can under the circumstances, are far
from being satisfied at the efforts put
forth by the Party organization.

There is not an S. L. P. man but can
get one subscription a month, while
there are some who don't get one a
year.

Be an S. L. P. man in earnest.

The roll of honor, names of those
sending two or more subscription dur-
ing the week, is nothing like what it
should be. Note the absence from it
of many important industrial centers
where the Party has Sections.

SAN FRANCISCO LECTURES.

The Socialist Labor Party in San
Francisco holds free lectures every
Sunday evening, 8 o'clock, at 49 Du-
boce street, between Valencia and
Mission streets:

OCTOBER 16—Sidney Armer speaks
on "Socialism in Sight."

OCTOBER 23—J. Shenkan speaks on
"Political Government versus Indus-
trial Democracy."

OCTOBER 30—Emil J. Kern speaks
on "A Panoramic View of Socialism."

SOMEWHAT BETTER.

Yet Contributions to Thousand Dollar
State Campaign Fund Are Not What
They Should Be.

Since our last report, the following
contributions have been received:

S. Rosenzweig, N. Y., donation50
J. Ungar, Brooklyn, pledge .. 1.00
F. Brauckman, N. Y., pledge .. 2.00
Wenman, Brooklyn, donation 2.00
M. Wolfman, Brooklyn, donation 1.00
Geo. Scheffel, Brooklyn, don.50
Chas. Hillwitz, Brooklyn, don.25
Geo. Luck, Brooklyn, pledge 1.00
O. A. Evenson, Jamestown, don. 5.00
Sympathizer, Jamestown, don. 1.00
O. Bartel, N. Y., donation 10.00
A. Grosshandler, N. Y., don. 1.00
E. C. Nylen, N. Y., pledge 1.00
C. C. Crawford, N. Y., pledge50
Th. Blank, N. Y., pledge50
A. Petersen, N. Y., pledge 1.00
J. Donohue, N. Y., pledge 1.00
M. Solomon, N. Y., pledge 1.00
A. Hohm, N. Y., donation25
Collected by J. Donohue, at
Newburgh:—
J. Long67
Jos. Banon25
A. Welner 1.00
David Loth25
L. Bucan50
R. Bucan25
H. Rosenberg50
Jacob Simon50
M. Katz50
M. Schulman25

Total \$5.17
Previously acknowledged .. 403.55

Grand total \$44.72

All moneys are to be sent to L. C.
Fraina, 28 City Hall Place, New York
City.

L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. .. 2
A. Ralph, San Francisco, Cal. .. 4
L. M. Gordon, Hamilton, Can. 2
A. Hedin, Bridgeport, Conn. 2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. 14
J. U. Billings, Grand Junction, Col. 2
E. J. Garbarino, Malden, Mass. .. 2
D. Craig, Milford, Mass. 3
A. Grandmont, Taunton, Mass. 2
H. Stone, Detroit, Mich. 2
J. Olson, Minneapolis, Minn. 2
W. E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn. 5
S. L. P. Section St. Paul, Minn. 4
H. Dohmen, Chlmney Rock, Mont. 2
B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y. 3
W. R. Fox, Cincinnati, O. 4
F. Brown, Cleveland, O. 5
T. Bernine, Piqua, O. 2
W. H. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa. 2
A. G. Grant, Scranton, Pa. 4
R. Strach, San Antonio, Texas 2
A. Gillhaus, Seattle, Wash. 6
W. H. Curtis, Kenosha, Wis. 4

Prepaid card orders, Pittsburg, Pa.,
\$5.00.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

"The Blacksmith's Hammer," the
latest out of the Sue stories, is making
its way rapidly where the previous
ones have led. The price of this book
is seventy-five cents.

The more important of the orders
for literature were: Portland, Ore.,
\$20.20; Boston, \$9.50; Philadelphia,
\$6.65; Pittsburg, \$2.73; Montreal, \$2.00;
Rochester, N. Y., \$5.00; Brooklyn,
N. Y., \$2.00.

The Massachusetts S. E. C. had 20-
000 leaflets sent out.

A new edition of "Antipatriotism" is
ready for you. "Two Pages from Ro-
man History" is temporarily out of
stock.

We need more business, and should
be doing it too at this season.

OPERATING FUND.

C. Wichman, Berry, Alaska..... 2.00
J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz..... 2.00
J. Lavignini, Los Angeles, Cal..... 1.00
V. Schiffer, Los Angeles, Cal..... .50
J. Sullivan, Fall River, Mass..... 1.00
H. Withers, Staten Island..... .25
H. P. Welch, Leban, Wash..... 1.00

Total 7.75
Previously acknowledged..... 6,708.26

Grand total 6,708.01

PLAINFIELD OPEN AIR MEETING.

Louis C. Fraina will speak at the
corner of Front street and Madison
avenue, Plainfield, N. J., on SATUR-
DAY night, October 15.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA.

Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., meets
every Sunday 3 P. M. 800 Parrish
street.

Open air meetings are held regularly
as follows:

SUNDAY: North Plaza, City Hall.

FRIDAY: North Plaza, City Hall.

SATURDAY: 40th street and Lan-
caster avenue.

The Wesosol Defence Conference
meets Sundays at 800 Parrish street.
Secretary, W. Fennel, 1620 Cambridge
street; Treasurer, J. Aspit, 328 North
10th street. The Conference will meet
11 a. m. every Sunday morning at 800
Parrish street.

ANENT "EL PROLETARIO."

The call for funds with which to
print in El Paso, Texas, a Spanish
S. L. P. paper, to be known as "El
Proletario," has been responded to by
the following:

Samuel Hauser, Nevada 2.00
T. G. Shepherd, Nevada 1.00
German Branch, N. Braddock, Pa. 3.00
Collected by F. Chernin, while
in Los Angeles, Cal., from—
Mrs. Shea 5.00
"A. B." pledged \$5, gave cash 3.00
Balance, \$2.00, to be collected
by Section Los Angeles.

Joe Biell50
Chm. McGinty50

Mrs. Stanford 1.00
M. Terrazas, El Paso, Tex. 10.00

Clemente Garcia, El Paso, Tex. 15.00
M. Gonzales, El Paso, Tex. 5.00

F. Chernin, El Paso(Tex. 2.00
Texas State Ex. Com. 5.00

Total \$53.00

This sum is not sufficient to cover
the purpose above referred to, and we
call again upon those comrades and
sympathizers who, though realizing
the necessity of issuing a Spanish pa-
per, and having as yet not contributed
their mite, to do so now. Send all
contributions to Fannie Chernin, 3432
Alameda avenue, E. El Paso, Texas.
Submitted by Section El Paso, Tex.
S. L. P., per Ch. Garcia, Financial Sec-
retary.

El Paso, Texas, October 5, 1910.



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD:

Chas. E. Trainor, Transportation
Industry; Herman Richter, Build-
ing Industry; Robert McLure, Pub-
lic Service Industry; Frank Knotek,
Metal and Machinery Industry;
Harry B. Simpson, Metal and Ma-
chinery Industry.

General Secretary-Treasurer, H.
Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.

Send all communications, contri-
butions or other matter intended
for the General Organization of the
I. W. W. to H. Richter, Hamtramck,
Mich. Send for literature and par-
ticulars on how to join the Indus-
trial Class Union.

ATTENTION, HARTFORD, CONN.

Metal Workers' Industrial Union,
Local No. 69, I. W. W., will hold an en-
tertainment and ball on SATURDAY
evening, October 15, at S. L. P. Hall,
34 Elm street, for the benefit of the agi-
tation fund.

Members and friends are invited to
come and have a good time.
Committee.

THE MARRIED MAN.

(Continued from page four.)

and highly commendable. Would it not
be the height of cynicism to suggest that
this virtuous evading of the "profe-
ssional agitator" is prompted by the
consideration of how much "time" would
be lost, with the consequent loss of the
job, should a strike take place? To be
sure it would. The idea of having an
agitator stir up strife! Why, it's repre-
hensible!

Then there is that pearl, "The chief
objection against the single man is that
he is inclined to wander from camp to
camp, . . . indifferent to the fu-
ture." What a perverse nature, this
single man. No care for the future! No
wonder there's race suicide! Ah! Mr.
Martin's at one with the African hunter
on that point. Some persons might be
disposed to say that these single men
prefer this state to being tied down com-
pletely to a boss; that the unmarried
man realizes he is less enslaved than his
married brother. But that's a cowardly
excuse. If it were true we'd find our
modern Don Quixote, our present day
"follower in the footsteps of Lincoln,"
prancing around in his Barnum role to
emancipate the poor married men. Happi-
ly the facts are otherwise. Our hearts
sure do uprise.

In order to have a mentally and
morally stalwart working class the
workers must be weaned from the
trashy, trivial, and sensational stuff
dished up by capitalist publishing
concerns.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnish-
ing the ethnologic basis to the
sociologic superstructure raised
by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close
study most of it is easy reading.
The student will